



# A Polish Legislator Says Debt to West Will Increase by \$3 Billion Next Year

*United Press International*

WARSAW — Poland's debt of about \$2 billion to the West will grow by \$3 billion next year despite reduced imports and increased exports, a member of Poland's parliament said Tuesday.

"We envisage a surplus of export over import with capitalist countries of about \$700 million," the deputy, Jan Kaminski, said while presenting a draft plan for economic recovery to the Sejm, or parliament.

"Despite this, the debt will increase by some \$3 billion," he said. "It is the result of unpaid credit installments and interest."

In another development Tuesday, Polish news organizations assailed Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, for an interview they said he gave a West German magazine.

The reports repeated accusations that leaders of the union had been in contact with members of Italy's Red Brigade leftist group. A spokesman for Mr. Wałęsa denied both charges.

In the Sejm, Mr. Kaminski expressed little optimism about the Polish economy, which officials in

recent weeks have said has "seized a bridgehead" toward recovery.

"The diagnosis of the state of the economy is generally known," he said. "There is economic imbalance, a high debt, low production level, insufficient budget, growing inflation."

He also expressed doubts about measures to improve the economy, saying "there are many unknown facts" that could alter "the plans that have been coordinated and worked out for economic reconstruction."

The economic plan for next year envisages an increase in the national income for the first time in four years, as well as a 4-percent growth in overall production.

The plan forecasts an increase in food industry production by 1.5 to 2.4 percent, but animal production is expected to drop. Lack of fodder has caused concern for the meat industry, although the present rate quota of 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) a month expected to be maintained.

The two-day session is the final scheduled meeting of the Sejm before a partial suspension of martial law takes effect Friday.

At its last session on Dec. 18,

the Sejm adopted two laws — one of them suspending martial law but giving the authorities the right to reinstate it immediately if necessary and the other outlining specific government powers during an indefinite transition period to full civilian rule.

In a denunciation of Mr. Wałęsa, the army newspaper *Zołnierz Wojskowy* quoted a commentary by PAP, the official press agency. The PAP report condemned Mr. Wałęsa for an interview he reportedly gave to the West German magazine *Bunte*. A spokesman denied that Mr. Wałęsa gave such an interview.

"We highly value the Germans, especially because they help us particularly much," the press agency quoted Mr. Wałęsa as saying. "They extend to us the largest assistance. Tell your fellow countrymen that we, the Poles, will not forget it."

"The Poles and the Germans know what suffering means," it quoted him as saying. "We, the Poles, at least constitute one nation in our suffering. On the other hand you, the Germans, are divided and this is terrible."

The PAP commentary said Mr.

Wałęsa was "highly irresponsible" for commenting on the German issue.

"Wałęsa most apparently is not aware that he hits out at the memory of millions of victims of Nazi bestiality by putting the sufferings of the Poles and Germans on a par," it added.

The Nazis occupied and devastated Poland during World War II, killing more than six million Poles, and Polish-German relations still are a touchy subject.

The Wałęsa spokesman, reached by telephone at Mr. Wałęsa's home in Gdańsk, denied that the union leader had given such an interview or made such a statement.

"I must say for sure that such an interview did not take place," he said, after consulting Mr. Wałęsa.

Mr. Wałęsa's priest, the Reverend Henryk Jankowski, also denied that Mr. Wałęsa had given an interview to *Bunte*.

"The magazine sent photographers and they took a lot of pictures of Wałęsa and the Christmas tree," Father Jankowski said. "But there was no interview."

Meanwhile, *Trybuna Ludu*, the official Communist Party newspaper, revived allegations Tuesday that Solidarity had had links with the Red Brigades through Luigi and Paola Scricciolo, two Italian labor activists who visited Poland last year and who have been arrested and accused of links with the Red Brigades. Such accusations had been made several times in the Polish press.

Mr. Wałęsa's spokesman also denied that he had had any contacts with the Red Brigades.

"He would not even know how to get in touch with them if he wanted to," the spokesman said.

Trybuna Ludu said the CIA and had arranged contacts between Solidarity officials and U.S. agents.

"It would be interesting to know if Scricciolo passed on his experience in the field of terror used by the Red Brigades to the anti-socialist underground," Trybuna Ludu said.

"Maybe the investigation will shed new light on the other details of the connection between terrorists from the Red Brigades and extremists from Solidarity," it said, referring to the Italian inquiry into alleged Scricciolo ties with the Red Brigades.

After martial law was imposed, the service is headed by a former military intelligence officer who was expelled from the United States 20 years ago for "activities inconsistent with his diplomatic status."

Despite its reputation, the agency seems to draw as much criticism from Polish government and party officials as from foreign reporters.

For example, it is under investigation by the Communist Party's Central Control Commission in intelligence work may have been a key to the agency's survival. He served in military intelligence during a 20-year army career and served for a time as military attaché in the Polish Embassy in Washington. He was expelled in 1962.

Unlike the official press agency, PAP, which serves Poland's 2,500 newspapers and radio and television stations, Interpress functions almost as a public relations agency. It helps to arrange programs, provides translators and offers services for foreign correspondents. It also publishes promotional books and magazines and produces films.

But when it showed signs of reform that characterized Solidarity's heyday Interpress was considered by Western reporters to be nearly as reliable a source of information as a truly independent agency. About 20 percent of the agency's 600 employees were members of the union.

bly the East bloc's most unusual press agency.

Foreign correspondents based in Warsaw refer to the agency disparagingly as "interumor," but most of them find it almost indispensable in their work, if only to keep track of the regime's latest sales pitch.

Western diplomats say the agency is simply a government vehicle for the distribution of "deliberate disinformation." But they do so off the record because they do not want to ruin their own relations with Interpress.

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Five days before martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, 1981, for example, "Daily Digest," which was the predecessor of "Review," reported that a secret government poll showed that 74 percent of the population trusted Solidarity's leaders but that only 30 percent believed the authorities.

The final issue of "Daily Digest," published on Dec. 11, 1981, reported that "soundings conducted in major enterprises indicate that factory crews were united in their support of Solidarity decisions" made a few days before.

The martial law regime soon cited these "decisions" as proof that the union had aimed to overthrow Poland's government.

Director Miroslaw Wojciechowski's background in intelligence work may have been a key to the agency's survival. He served in military intelligence during a 20-year army career and served for a time as military attaché in the Polish Embassy in Washington. He was expelled in 1962.

Government sources said Mr. Wojciechowski's military contacts were crucial in winning approval for reactivation of the agency.

While the atmosphere is more subdued at the revived Interpress than it was a year ago, some of the old spark remains.

The agency has just co-published what is believed to be the first "Who's Who" in a Warsaw Pact country.

The volume carves among its 4,000 entries a full list of the members of the ruling Military Council of National Salvation, of course. But it also has lengthy entries on Lech Wałęsa, the Solidarity leader; Jacek Kuron, a dissident who faces a possible death penalty over sedition charges; and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a former Solidarity leader in Wroclaw who was sentenced Nov. 24 to six years in prison for illegal underground activity.

Estimates of the value of the theft in jewelry, bullion and cash were rough, they said, since a number of foreigners had probably deposited huge quantities of valuables in the safe deposit boxes.

They said the thieves had cut through the door to the main vault on Friday evening, which was Christmas Eve, with acetylene torches, which they left on the premises. They probably then spent 48 hours looting the strong boxes, the police said.

Four or five men spent the Christmas holiday ransacking 200 safe deposit boxes in the Banco de Andalucia after neutralizing the alarm system and burrowing into the bank from an empty apartment above, the police said Monday.

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Janos Berecz, the editor of *Nepszabadság*, the Hungarian party's daily newspaper, has written extensively about the events of 1956 and their sequels. Mr. Berecz said in an interview in his Budapest post office: "When the government changed, he stopped being Com-

rade Andropov and started being Mr. Andropov."

Andropov had learned from that experience. He knows perfectly well that this crisis here, and similar crises elsewhere in Eastern Europe, have nothing to do with Western imperialists arriving here and manufacturing difficulties. He knows that crises arise from within and have to be solved from within. That counts for a lot."

From the embassy the two Hungarians were taken to the Tokol air base, outside Budapest, to Uzhgorod across the border in the Carpathian Ukraine and on to Moscow. In a speech in 1957, Mr. Kadar said he began negotiations with the "Soviet comrades" on Nov. 2. "By Nov. 3, we were all set, and on Nov. 4, the offensive began" — the closing of the Soviet pincers around Budapest.

It is widely believed in Budapest that Mr. Andropov was one of the key figures in persuading Nikita S. Khrushchev to install Mr. Nagy's press aide, who later spent four years in prison, said, "it was Andropov who talked to him first, and it was Andropov who persuaded Kadar to go over to the Soviet viewpoint."

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According to David Irving's book "Uprising!" published last year, Mr. Andropov had his doubts about the way Poliburo policy unfolded.

Mr. Irving quoted Mr. Andropov as having told a group of aspiring diplomats in 1957, "to blame the Hungarians themselves, let alone the Western powers, for the uprising is not right."

A minority view is that of Georg Helta, then the deputy foreign minister, now a history professor at the College of Charleston in South Carolina. While conceding that Mr. Andropov was "just a transmitter" who had to "clear with Moscow" certain decisions, Mr. Helta told the BBC recently, "I'm sure that he had an absolutely free hand to deal with the revolutionaries, so the reign of terror in Hungary was the reign of terror of Yuri Andropov. It's bound to his name forever."

Ivan Boldizsar, the editor of *New Hungarian Quarterly*, used to meet Mr. Andropov at receptions and sometimes chatted with him in English. He put the matter of the Kadar succession much more bluntly. Mr. Andropov, he said, proved to Khrushchev "that the Soviet management of Hungary had been misguided and that Kadar could best rectify the situation."

"In the end," Mr. Boldizsar said,

"Andropov was a hard-liner. After all, the Soviets came in and crushed the rebellion. But they didn't do it until Nov. 4, and the outcome was much better than it might have been otherwise."

Mr. Vassarhegyi, the former Nagy press aide, says it is pointless to describe Mr. Andropov as a hard-liner or a soft-liner.

"I have no illusions about the man," he said. "He spent 15 years as the head of the KGB. He has had a long and successful career in the party. He is a tough man, but he is a realist. One can speak to him, especially on the subject of Central and Eastern Europe. Unfortunately for us, Eastern Europe is the one area where the Russian ruling class, which certainly includes Andropov, cannot afford to yield anything. In Cambodia, on arms, even Afghanistan, yes, but we are their forecast. One can only hope that Andropov's involvement in Kadar over all these many years will give us a bit of protection."

■ Hungary Bars Professor

Reuters reported from Vienna that William Lomax, an English university lecturer planning to visit Hungarian dissidents in Budapest, said Monday that he was detained by border guards and ordered out of the country with his visa canceled. Mr. Lomax, an author of books on Hungarian dissidents, said in Vienna that guards took him off the train from Vienna.

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## U.S. Plans to Warn Romania Over Planned Emigrant Tax

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to send a high-ranking official to Bucharest next month to warn the Romanian government that it faces a major setback in relations with the United States if it carries out a plan to impose an education tax on emigrants, administration officials say.

Romania, whose foreign policy has differed from that of the Soviet Union, has had special relations with the United States for years even though it is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Romania and Hungary are the only members of the Moscow-led alliance to receive formal U.S. tariff treatment, known as most-favored-nation status. Poland lost that status this year after the martial law government banned Solidarity, the free trade union.

An official said Monday that the announcement by President Nicolae Ceausescu on Nov. 1 that an education tax would be imposed came as a shock to the administration.

A few weeks earlier, senior Romanian Foreign Ministry officials had assured Elliott Abrams, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights, that despite rumors of such a tax it would not be imposed.

Under the new law, emigrants would have to pay in hard currency the full costs of their high school, college and graduate school educations, a sum that could amount to thousands of dollars per person. In addition, the property of the emigrants would be confiscated without compensation.

U.S. law rules out the granting of most-favored-nation status to any communist government that imposes an education tax. The law was written in 1973 in response to a Soviet education tax that was subsequently dropped.

State Department officials said there was no question but that Romania would lose its most-favored-nation status if emigrants were forced to pay the tax.

A department official said that as far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those leaving Romania since Nov. 1 already had the necessary papers.

But it is expected that beginning next month the Romanian authorities will have to decide whether to levy the tax and run the risk of losing the tariff status.

Soon after the tax was announced, President Ronald Reagan sent a message to Mr. Ceausescu that was personally delivered by Ambassador David B. Funderburk. It urged that the tax be reconsidered to avoid a crisis in relations.

The message, said to be couched in conciliatory terms, took note of Romania's economic problems and offered to send a high-ranking envoy to Romania to discuss mutual problems.

According to administration officials, Mr. Ceausescu told Mr. Funderburk that he would not cancel the tax but would be willing to meet with a special envoy. As a result, it is now planned for Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to visit Bucharest next month.

Several administration officials said there were signs, such as the assurances given to Mr. Abrams in October, that the move to impose the special tax was taken by Mr. Ceausescu against the recommendations and knowledge of the Foreign Ministry.

In addition, the U.S. Embassy in Romania was recently informed that Cornelius Bogdan, a former ambassador to the United States who was believed to be Mr. Ceausescu's chief adviser on relations with Washington, was re-tired.

Embassy officials believe this may have been because of his unhappiness with the tax, officials in Washington said. But it may also be related to a desire of one of his daughters to emigrate to the United States.

Another of Mr. Bogdan's daughters is married to an American and lives in the United States.

Some officials say they believe

that Mr. Ceausescu has no intention of actually forcing emigrants to pay and that the announcement was meant to be a bargaining chip to extract additional financial help from the West.

Others say they believe that Mr. Ceausescu will permit Jews and ethnic Germans to depart but intends the tax to halt the departures of other Romanians.

Another view is that Mr. Ceausescu, concerned that his economy is overly in debt to the West, wants closer economic relations with Moscow, and in particular to be able to buy oil from the Soviet Union even though Romania has historically been an oil producer itself.

Under U.S. law, Mr. Reagan must certify to Congress every May that Romania is practicing a relaxed emigration policy so it can continue to receive most-favored-nation treatment.

Last May, Mr. Reagan sought the status for Romania but said he was concerned about signs of increased repression in the country and delays in granting visas. Congress went along with the extension after it was assured that Romania would take steps to ease emigration rules.

The largest single group of Romanian citizens emigrating are ethnic Germans, who have been leaving at the rate of about 12,000 a year for West Germany. About 1,000 Jews have been leaving each year for Israel. About 2,400 Romanians have gone to the United States yearly.

Romania has had special relations with the United States because in the 1960s it was the first East European state to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany; it did not join in the anti-Chinese campaign launched by Moscow; it alone of the East Europeans retained relations with Israel after the 1967 war; and it has refused to follow Moscow's lead on a number of Warsaw Pact issues.

But Romania has regularly been condemned by rights groups for alleged violations of human rights.



A YULETIDE BLAZE — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in hat, directed firefighting efforts Tuesday at the presidential palace in Manila after a Christmas tree caught fire in Heroes Hall. The flames were under control within 10 minutes and there were no injuries, the Philippine government said. More than 24 fire trucks eventually arrived at the scene.

## U.S. Will Drop Wilderness Status For Thousands of Protected Acres

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has announced that it will drop hundreds of thousands of acres now managed by its Bureau of Land Management as possible federal wilderness areas. Most of the acreage is in the West and Southwest.

The department also said Monday that it would "re-inventory" millions of other acres of its wilderness study areas to see if they should also be eliminated from consideration as official wilderness areas.

The ruling by the department's solicitor said the decision did not mean that the lands would automatically be opened to "multiple use" or that they might not be someday considered again for the wilderness system. Some might be considered for other special status such as scenic areas or historic sites, the department said.

But the decision does remove the special protections that prohibited oil and gas drilling and other development in the wilderness study areas.

Interior Department officials had refused in October to issue a drilling permit to Yates Petroleum Co. of Artesia, New Mexico, and a federal judge ordered the company last month to abandon its well in the Salt Creek Wilderness of New Mexico's Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge.

The department said its ruling was based on decisions by the Interior Board of Land Appeals that questioned the legal qualifications of the lands for inclusion in the wilderness system.

Conservationists said Monday's ruling was simply the latest example of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's hostility to the federal wilderness system. They also said that the action was deliberately taken after Congress adjourned because Congress had repeatedly demonstrated its determination to protect the federal wilderness areas.

The department also is eliminating from further study 464,975 acres of "split estate" areas where the surface is owned by the federal government but the subsurface rights are owned by states, corporations or individuals. These areas are contained within 106 wilderness study areas in the same states except for California and Idaho.

The 106 areas total 3.6 million acres, which the Interior Department said it will now re-examine to see if they still qualify as potential wilderness after the split estate areas are removed.

Finally, the department said it would also re-examine wilderness study areas of more than 5,000 acres contiguous with other federal lands to see if they merit classification.

cation as wildernesses on their own merit instead of being so designated to protect the adjacent lands.

The department offered no acreage figures for that category other than to say it takes in 70 units in nine Western and Southwestern states. But conservationists said these areas involved more than 1.5 million acres.

Thus more than 800,000 acres will be deleted as wilderness study

areas by Monday's action and up to another 5.1 million acres could be affected after the "re-inventory" is completed.

John A. McComb, director of the Sierra Club's Washington office, said Monday's action "is a continuing illustration of the Interior Department's hostility to the protection of wilderness values."

This will have a major impact on substantial areas."

development under certain circumstances within the federal wilderness system.

Yates fits those circumstances. Interior Department officials said, and the agency's Fish and Wildlife Service issued the company a permit Monday. The change came in a rider to the Interior Department's 1983 budget sponsored by Senator James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho.

While the U.S. government owns the surface of the wilderness refuge, it does not have total control of the area because the state of New Mexico owns minerals beneath it. Ten years ago, state officials granted Yates a lease to explore the area, but the company only applied for the federal permit this year. Before the Interior Department could grant the permit, Congress passed a resolution forbidding drilling in wilderness areas.

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## Youthful Censors Have Last Word in Nicaragua

### A 24-Year-Old Leads Effort to Keep Press in Line With Sandinist Thought

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

tionaries of retelling on promises of political pluralism.

La Prensa was also a major opponent of Anastasio Somoza, the dictator whom the Sandinists overthrew in July 1979, and was shut down several times by Mr. Somoza's men.

Nor should they read about U.S. intelligence estimates that Cuban strength in Angola has risen, or about a call for elections and more liberty in their own country from the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington.

Assigned to make these decisions for the people was Nelba Blandon, 24, who graduated in law from the University of Leon in 1980 and has been the country's chief censor since the Sandinist government decreed a state of emergency March 15.

"I would not like it if I were a journalist and my work was censored," she said in an interview. "But unfortunately the history of our last three years has shown us that the newspapers have led us into genuinely dangerous situations. In the three years since our revolution some media have provoked disorientation among the people, uncertainties."

For the past nine months Miss Blandon and her youthful staff from the Interior Ministry's media department have had the last word, sometimes after consultations with superiors, on what appears in Nicaragua's publications.

Their decisions occasionally have widely known results. Ambassador Francisco Fiallos, for example, was fired Dec. 18 after he criticized the government in an interview that was kept from the Nicaraguan public but found its way into the U.S. press. One of his main complaints was press censorship.

Most decisions have less widely known results. Few Nicaraguans or foreigners found out, for example, that writers at La Prensa newspaper urged an investigation aimed at finding out whether a Nicaraguan helicopter that crashed Dec. 9, killing 75 children and 11 adults, might have been overloaded.

The editorial was censored. It was judged out of line with a government campaign denouncing U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas whose attacks along the Honduras border were the reason for the fatal evacuation flight.

La Prensa, an afternoon daily under Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, is a special problem for Miss Blandon. It follows a policy of sometimes pugnacious opposition to the leadership, accusing the revolution

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# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
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## 2 Aspects of Poland

As the Jaruzelski regime lifts some martial law restrictions and casts others into law, how should we interpret the emerging pattern of "liberalization"? Is General Jaruzelski acting from a position of strength or of weakness? A case can be made either way.

One view sees him firmly in control. Solidarity, and with it all possibility of organized opposition, is seen as dead. The regime is moving with purpose and élan and a sure grasp of the levers of power. Behind it stand Warsaw Pact armies ready to move into Polish cities should the general falter. The Polish church, in recognition of the harsh realities, has quieted hotheaded younger priests and advised accommodation and patience.

In all, in this resigned view, Poles should be grateful for such freedoms as the general condescends to grant, and should gear on with rebuilding their economy until Poland can at least repay the interest on her loans. Perhaps in a decade or two their economy might become a market-oriented success like that of post-1956 Hungary.

The other view is that General Jaruzelski's position is extraordinarily weak. The banning of Solidarity in October set up spontaneous disturbances that severely shook the self-confidence of his regime and led him in short order to play every strong card in his hand — the random murder of demonstrators, the scheduling of a papal visit, the release of Lech Wałęsa, the nominal lifting of martial law, the temporary relaxation of food rationing for Christmas.

Even Ziętka has recognized that the Polish Communist Party has lost the cadres crucial to governing. In Poland the Leninist doctrine of the party as the fountain of all authority no longer works. The crucial functions of maintaining order and directing policy are now performed by military officers and careerist technocrats, and even they need an occasional assist from the church. Instead of party congresses there is the sham legalism of special parliamentary sessions to announce major changes.

Moreover, this interpretation concludes, General Jaruzelski can see no light at the end of the tunnel. The Polish economy, now near collapse, has served its purpose of ful-

ling Western capital and technology to backward Russia. Now that Hungary has taken over this role, Poland is a liability. With the Soviets loath to divert either guns or butter into his sickhole, the general has pathetically little room for maneuver.

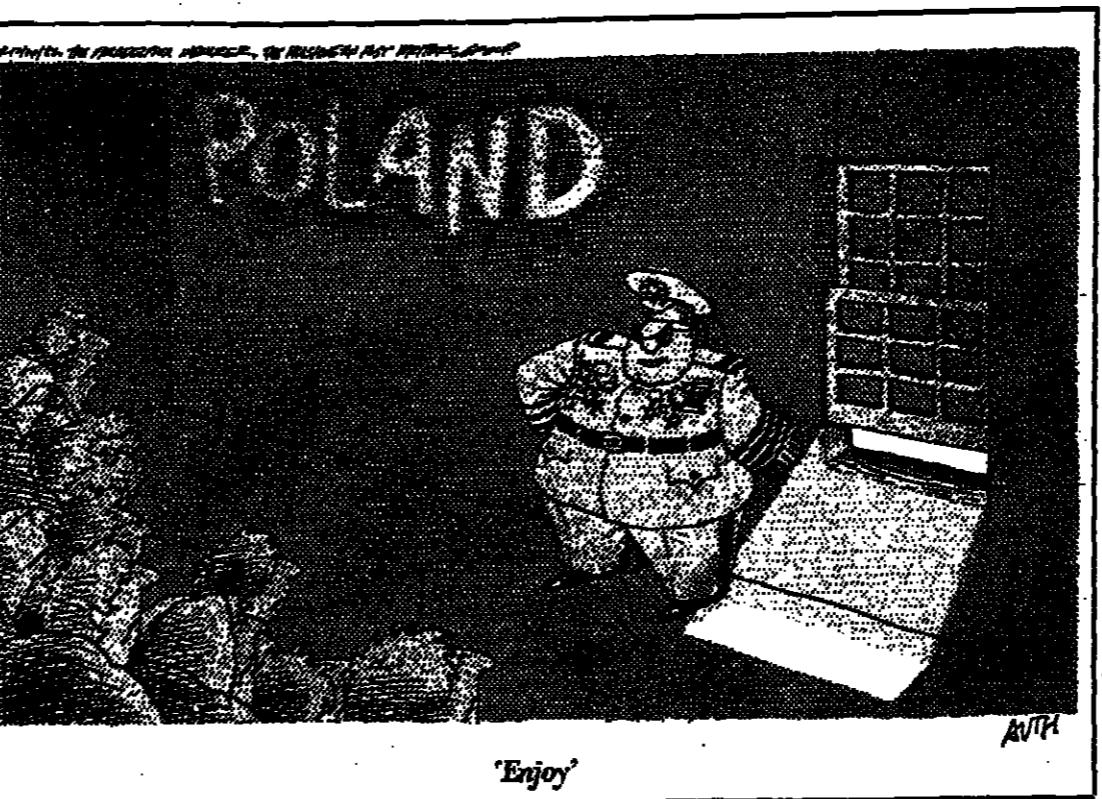
Which view is correct? Interestingly, both. The Jaruzelski regime is impressively strong relative to Solidarity. But it is weak in its ability to influence the Polish people and economy. General Jaruzelski can detain, defame or assassinate Lech Wałęsa at will, but he cannot arrest economic conditions more severe than those that unseated two previous heads of state. Nor, without the Soviet-sponsored equivalent of a Marshall Plan, can he offer hope to a young generation that has tasted freedom.

What Poland presents therefore is that most volatile of political situations: a widespread sense of popular grievance without institutionalized means for giving it expression, a democratic will without democratic institutions. Precisely because General Jaruzelski is strong relative to any competing source of power, he is alone the target of all unrest. His strength is his weakness.

Mr. Wałęsa, acting on a clear perception of this paradox, has offered General Jaruzelski (read: Mr. Andropov) a low-cost way to stabilize the situation. Instead of massive economic aid or troop movements he has proposed a political solution culminating in plural centers of power guaranteed not by party fiat but by law. Mr. Wałęsa is willing to lend his considerable prestige to moderating economic discontent in return for what would be the first step in the East bloc toward representative government.

This, if the past is any guide, is the one thing no Soviet leader can tolerate. But Mr. Andropov may have a more flexible repertoire. As Soviet ambassador to Hungary in the years 1954-57 he understands that political concessions need not be permanent: One can use them to allow genuinely national leadership to become visible so that one can crush it later. The West, for its part, can make clear that a lasting political solution is much cheaper than the other options.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



## U.S. Links Worry Australians

By Pranay Gupte

CANBERRA, Australia — In this capital city of sparkling monuments, wide boulevards and parks, the preoccupation of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's government these days is with an unemployment rate of close to 10 percent and the inflation rate of about 12 percent.

But lately, more and more members of Parliament, defense analysts and ordinary Australians have also been expressing concern about another major issue, the relationship between their country and what Australian governments over the years have called the nation's "great and powerful friend," the United States.

The United States maintains more than two dozen installations in Australia concerned with sensitive military communications, navigation, satellite tracking-and-control and intelligence gathering. This makes Australia host to more such American operations than any other country except Britain, Canada and West Germany.

The concern, as stated by Kim C. Beazley, an opposition Labor Party representative from Western Australia and member of Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, is whether the United States is getting more out of the relationship than Australia is.

At the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University here, Desmond J. Bell predicted that "the U.S. connection is and will remain for the foreseeable future a fundamental underpinning of Australia's national security policy."

"But the U.S. connection also has costs, risks and constraints," he said. "The intrusion into Australia's sovereignty, the likelihood of Australia being a nuclear target because of the presence of the American defense facilities and the obstacles placed in the way of more independent defense and foreign policies are each extremely serious negative features of the U.S. connection."

In recent weeks, there has been several protests at American facilities. Fueling the concern is the question of landing rights granted to the United States for B-52 bombers at Darwin. The U.S. and Australian governments insist that these planes are only on training missions and do not carry nuclear weapons, but critics contend that there is no adequate monitoring by Australia to insure that the bombers do not carry such arms.

"The question of the relationship with the United States is no longer only an issue of the left," said Feder S. Mediansky of the University of New South Wales in Sydney. "What you are seeing in Australia is a shift in perceptions that was started by the left but now has gone to the center. The consensus is still Pro-American but with increasing reservations."

The linchpin of the military relationship is the so-called Anzus Treaty, which was signed 31 years ago. Under this agreement, Washington is committed broadly to the stra-

tegic defense of Australia and New Zealand in the event of a wider war or if those two countries are threatened.

Mr. Mediansky says, however, that the selective withdrawal of American military power in Asia and the Pacific has moved Australia further from Washington's strategic focus in the Far East. Moreover, Mr. Bell says, there is some question about whether the United States would be militarily capable of providing quick assistance.

"I think we are now relying more on ourselves — the buzzword in defense circles these days is 'self-reliance,'" he went on to say.

Mr. Beazley asserts that the Australian government does not take sufficient advantage of its position in its military relationship with Washington. He notes that through the U.S. facilities at North West Cape, Pine Gap and Narrungar, the United States is able to monitor China and the Soviet Union. American nuclear submarines call at facilities in Western Australia and Australia assists in joint military exercises in the Southwest Pacific and in anti-submarine surveillance in the eastern Indian Ocean.

The early-warning monitoring done in Australia, especially at Narrungar, is valuable, and that service is about the most significant that any country outside of some of the NATO states performs for the United States," Mr. Beazley commented.

He and other critics of Australian foreign policy expressed disenchantment with what they call the Fraser government's acquiescence to American requests in foreign-affairs matters. For example, some of them say that Australia needlessly accepted a role in the Camp David accord keeping force after the Camp David accord was reached.

Other constraints on Australia's foreign policy that result from the ties with the United States, according to critics, involve its relationship with the Third World.

On the one hand, Australia is among the biggest bilateral donors to developing countries, but its position at times has been undermined by the military relationship with the United States.

Some years ago, for example, when Australia endorsed a proposal to establish the "Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India wondered publicly how Australia could play an effective role in doing so while it had U.S. facilities on its territory.

There is also rising concern here that the operations of some of the American facilities have led to Australian involvement in activities "abroad" which the Canberra government has been neither informed nor consulted.

No one is suggesting that the military relationship will end, but there is emerging agreement that Australia must build up its own defense and perhaps rely less on American promises and commitments.

International Herald Tribune.

## Searching for Jobs

Today in America there are 12 million people looking for work. Millions of other jobless people have either become so discouraged they have quit trying to find a job or have taken part-time work until they can find a full-time job. Why can these people not find work? After all, there are still help wanted ads in the papers, albeit about 50 percent fewer than two years ago. The trouble is that many of the available jobs require skills and education possessed by few of the unemployed. Openings do occur in less-skilled jobs. Even in the worst depression normal turnover produces vacancies. But for most of them there is a line of people waiting.

Recently in Los Angeles, about 1,000 people — some in upper-middle-class attire — lined up to apply for five manual labor jobs. These jobs, however, paid up to \$1,380 a month. Further down the heap are the menial jobs that have become the property of illegal immigrants and other fringe members of the society. When the immigration service launched a drive to oust illegal workers from these jobs last spring, employers claimed that they could find no other takers. Perhaps the employers did not try very hard — illegal status makes docile workers — but when the Wall Street Journal tracked down some U.S. workers who took them, they found that nearly all had quit within a few days. Low pay and harsh working conditions were part of the reason. But so was self-respect. Stigma attaches to the kind of work currently reserved for aliens. Minimum level wages are now denoted as "women's pay."

Perhaps that attitude partly explains why women have not been hit as hard by this recession as men have. But before you prescribe a steady diet of minimum wages for the unemployed, remember that the minimum wage is now frozen at \$3.35 an hour. In

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### A Starting Point

At the end of a process begun by talking to Mr. Andropov it might just be possible to see a nuclear-free Europe in which defense rested on conventional weapons. That is, at present, too distant and hazy a glimme. What is of immediate relevance is to think again about the nuclear match in Europe and question whether it really is the mismatch demanding cruise and Pershing weapons on the Western side. We do not believe it is.

— The Guardian (London).

### DEC. 29: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Defendants Silenced

ST. PETERSBURG — At the sitting of the trial of the 169 members of the first Duma who signed the Viborg appeal to the people, some of the members of the deputies attempted to pronounce political speeches. They were, however, at once stopped by the presiding judge. Finally the public prosecutor called for a severe punishment, asserting that the act for which the accused were being prosecuted was committed while blood was still being shed in the country, but that the people being suspicious of their intentions did not follow them, and thus the revolution which they desired was avoided. The conditions under which the trial is being conducted are extremely trying to the accused.

— The Guardian (London).

#### 1932: Technocracy Discussed

ATLANTIC CITY — The principal dilemma facing mechanized civilization, namely, distress amid plenty, was brought to the attention of the Society for the Advancement of Science here, where 4,500 scientists are contemplating the problems of the Western world. It was admitted that chaos would reign without adequate diagnosis of the complaint, or an adequate remedy. Technocracy, which is science's medium whereby monetary values are translated into terms of energy, was discussed. Some scientists inferred that man is obsolete as a productive agency, having gone the way of the horse. Technocracy's thesis is that the world faces stalemate in civilization when the machine replaces man.

## Can Rawlings Still Rescue Ghana?

By Colin Legum

LONDON — Ghana's charismatic leader, Jerry J. Rawlings has, for the moment, successfully crushed the attempted coup against his year-old regime.

He has also, so far, managed to survive the defection of a number of army officers who were involved with him in staging the coup, which brought him to power on Dec. 31, 1981. For the second time, he had previously wrested and held power for about six months in 1979.

The question is where Mr. Rawlings goes from here? His regime is clearly in difficulties. There are no signs of improvement in the situation in Ghana; its economy remains parlous and its once dynamically active people remain gripped in a paralyzing malaise from which they have never recovered since the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. Neither civilian nor military rulers since that time have been successful in rescuing the once-bright hope of Africa from its economic and political decline.

In his second period of office, Mr. Rawlings still has only two achievements to his credit. The first has been to deal firmly, though not yet altogether effectively, with corruption and smuggling across the country's borders. However, unlike his first brief and sanguinary period of rule, he has this time avoided executing the corrupt. They have been tried in court and given prison sentences.

What is significant about Rawlings' second intervention? Mr. Hansen writes, "It is that it is a coup with revolutionary import. It is the unfolding of the revolution which is now firmly on the agenda."

He gives particular importance to the "people's defense committees" that have been set up in the urban and rural areas, "charged with the task of defending the revolution."

These committees are expected to keep watch over "the corrupt practices of the petty bourgeoisie."

Mr. Hansen then goes on to say that "The regime has also managed to attract to itself a group of radical academics whose advice it relies upon to resolve the contradictions in Ghanaian society and to put into effect programs to disengage the country from international capitalism and domination of finance capital."

"It is this class base of the regime and the recognition by the leadership that these contradictions cannot be solved within the structure of the neo-colony which leads one to think that the present regime provides conditions for a meaningful change in Ghanaian society."

However, with many years of political experience behind him, Mr. Hansen is not just a starry-eyed academic. He sensibly warns that although the signs are propitious for revolutionary change to occur, these will not be accomplished easily.

Mr. Hansen, like Mr. Rawlings, is a deeply committed politician. It is unlikely that he would choose to remain as the regime's principal adviser if his wife were not accepted. He is therefore a man to watch for clues as to whether Mr. Rawlings will translate his revolutionary rhetoric and fervor into Marxist policies.

International Herald Tribune.

## How to Dim Holiday Spirit: List Your Errors

By David S. Broder

misjudgments made during the previous 12 months in Maine.

There were, as always, enough plain factual errors to send me back to Journalism 101. In September, I misattributed a Wisconsin political story that was written by Ken Lammie of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He took it with good grace, sending me a mildly worded note that declared, "You've destroyed my career and made my mother cry — and she's from New

Hathaway." That was a class rebuke. A good many of the other corrections and rejoinders were less charitable and more garrulous, and some were downright rude. But, as the annual review of the year's output demonstrates, once again the proprietor of this column provided his loyal readers with gratifying number of opportunities to write letters that begin with "Dear Jerk."

There is nothing so likely to snap you out of the holiday high spirits as looking back at the judgments and

to even up such scores, I can almost promise you that 1983 will be full of glorious goods.

Meanwhile, allow me to recall a prediction from 50 years ago that may be as relevant as any end-of-the-year prediction.

When Herbert Hoover was renominated in the Depression summer of 1932, the editorialists at The Washington Post said, "The Republican Party goes into the contest with its best contender, under conditions favorable to success ... in this national crisis, he has been a national leader, and unless a Democratic champion on commanding ability should capture the fancy and win the confidence of the people, they are very likely to put their faith in Mr. Hoover."

Even if I was unable to match that standard consistently in 1982, the lesson of 50 years of political journalism still supports the admonition with which the end-of-the-year essay traditionally concludes: Caveat lector. Let the reader beware.

Happy new year, and, as William D. Hathaway would say, "Thanks a lot!"

The Washington Post.

## Russians Refusing To Look at History

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW — "I certainly hope not," Alexander Bovin, a leading Russian journalist, exclaimed when asked whether Yuri V. Andropov would use the 60th anniversary celebrations here last week to review Soviet history. As it happens, Mr. Andropov made almost no mention of days gone by in the major speech he gave at the Kremlin on Tuesday.

For the past of the Soviet Union is an awkward subject. The regime is reluctant to look back, and the reluctance expresses both its strength in resisting challenge, and its weakness in solving basic national problems.

The uncertain status of previous leaders provides one major reason for not summoning up recollections of things past. Lenin and Lenin alone, is honored as the patron saint of the first Socialist state. The delegates from all over Russia, and from 130 foreign countries, who came here last week for the ceremonies saw only his portrait on display as they drove across the Moscow River en route from the airport to the Kremlin.

Stalin presents a case in hot dispute. His terror tactics are openly denounced by many Russians, and a play now on the boards features Lenin's last testament with its warning about "too much power" going to Stalin. But Russian bard hats are said to cherish pictures of Stalin. Moves to refurbish his memory still command support inside the party.

Khrushchev is praised by many for his boldness in exposing the excesses of Stalinism. A new book by the independent political analyst, Roy Medvedev, that extols Khrushchev has just been published here in an English edition. But Khrushchev is widely deplored as — in the words of one party figure — "the kind of leader who couldn't make the slightest move without shaking the whole world."

Mr. Andropov, who owes his big rise to Khrushchev, did not feel easy enough about his patron to say a good word for him.

Leonid I. Brezhnev enjoys the kind of self-respect given to those still warm in the grave. A plaque has been placed at his residence on Kutuzovsky Prospekt, and a movie about him was broadcast on television on Dec. 19, his birthday.

But Mr. Andropov beat out Mr. Brezhnev's protege, Konstantin Subchenko, for the top position. Subsequent personnel changes, including a new minister of interior, have replaced Brezhnev men with Andropov partisans. So in deed, if not in word, de-Brezhnevization has already started.

Past events do not sort themselves out much more easily than former leaders. Major features of the national saga, of course, find general endorsement. The revolution, the industrialization of the '30s, the "Great Patriotic War" and the venture into space all fit into the category of right stuff. But politics is different.

The 60th anniversary last week technically celebrated the establishment of a federation — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — that joined the Russian republic with republics in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and other places. Theoretically all the republics were autonomous and enjoyed the right of secession. In fact, they were brought together by Stalin, over protests from a dying Lenin, as a means of subordinating different ethnic areas to centralized rule. But to this day the pretense of autonomy coexists with the reality of domination by Moscow.

Peaceful coexistence itself was a policy established by Stalin at least as early as 1924. By then it had become clear that the world revolution foreseen by Leon Trotsky and other foes of Stalin was not going to happen. But if only because an internal power struggle was involved, Stalin never conclusively repudiated world revolution. Now Russia patronizes the modern equivalents of world revolution and defense, which is the updated version of peaceful coexistence.

## INSIGHTS

## Re-education in Laos, Vietnam: Refugees Tell of Deaths, Torture

By William Branigin  
*Washington Post Service*

**BANGKOK** — For Bouasy Kamlangam, a former Laotian military officer, the "re-education" camp in northern Laos near the Vietnamese border was "just like a prison." Every day, he and 800 other officers who had served the former U.S.-backed government had to do hard labor under the watchful eyes of Pathet Lao guards.

Then one day, Mr. Bouasy said at the Nong Khai refugee camp in northeastern Thailand recently, the routine was broken when two former officers and a civilian escaped. They were at large for nearly a month before being captured and brought back to the camp, where they were tortured before the assembled officials, he said. The camp commander told the inmates that they would have to decide the escapees' fate by "democratic means," Mr. Bouasy said, by voting either to have them executed or "taken to another place."

But the prisoners knew there really was no choice, Mr. Bouasy said:

"Everybody raised his hand for them to be killed," he recalled. "Nobody wants to stay in jail a long time; it's better to be killed, and if we voted to send them to another camp, they would be killed anyway."

Mr. Bouasy, 40, who held the rank of major, may have been luckier than most. Conditions

**Although many prisoners have been released, their numbers have been replenished by roundups of new dissidents and old opponents.**

at the camp he had been in do not seem to have been as harsh as those described by other refugees, notably those from Vietnam, and after having served five and a half years, he was freed in January 1981.

He fled to Thailand four months later, he said, because of the official harassment he was subjected to after his release and because of his fears that he was about to be rearrested.

The same fear motivated Danh Thao, 42, a former lieutenant in the South Vietnamese Army, who was interviewed at the Banat Nokor refugee holding center 65 miles (104 kilometers) east of Bangkok. Mr. Thao said that he fled overland across Cambodia to Thailand in June 1981 when authorities discovered that he had lied about his rank on a biography of himself that he had been required to write after South Vietnam collapsed in 1975.

Today, seven and a half years after the communist takeovers in South Vietnam and Laos, tens of thousands of people are still in re-education camps, according to refugees and Western diplomats. Although many inmates have been released, the refugees and diplomats say, authorities have replenished their numbers by continuing to round up new dissidents and old opponents.

Radiates the years at hard labor, refugees who were in the camps tell of executions, torture, severe malnutrition, inadequate medical care and bribery to gain release. In addition to former soldiers, the inmates include civil servants, priests, monks, dissident teachers, writers and other civilians, the refugees say, all held without formal charges or trials.

Some refugees complain that the camps have aroused little international interest, despite what the refugees say have been human rights violations on a massive scale.

According to a diplomat who visited Hanoi recently, a Western embassy there now estimates that 100,000 people remain in Vietnamese re-education camps.

Based on interviews with scores of refugees this year, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok reckons that more than 40 re-education camps were operating in Vietnam as of last year, having a combined population in excess of 126,000.

The last official figure from Hanoi was issued two years ago, when the government said 20,000 Vietnamese remained in the camps.

In 1980, Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, reported that the Vietnamese government had said that its policy of re-education was more humane than

trials and judicial condemnation. The group said that Hanoi also argued that those still detained were guilty of "national treason" and acts against "public security."

Amnesty International rejected Hanoi's arguments. It charged that many detainees had not been involved in prosecuting the war and that, in the absence of trials, the system violated what the group called the internationally recognized right of a person to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The group's 1982 annual report declared that the "continuing detention without charge or trial of thousands of members of the former South Vietnamese administration in 're-education' camps remained [Amnesty International's] principal concern" in Vietnam.

It reiterated a complaint about inadequate medical care in the camps and also noted an increase in the application of the death penalty.

Diplomatic reports based on interviews with refugees paint a harsh picture. For a series of such reports compiled by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, 60 former prisoners from 14 re-education camps were extensively interviewed, embassy officials said.

The reports do not name the persons interviewed but identify a number of alleged victims of tortures and executions at the camps. An embassy official said the interviews yielded an estimate of more than 44,000 prisoners in the 14 camps.

According to one official, many releases were reported in 1980, but some refugees subsequently said that the releases were mainly to make room for new inmates, particularly those who tried to flee from Vietnam or had concealed their identities after 1975. In addition to dissidents, resistance fighters from the central highlands and common criminals were among the newer prisoners, the U.S. official said.

The former prisoners reported two visits to their camps by international organizations that they could not identify. None of the 60 knew of any visit by Amnesty International or the International Committee of the Red Cross. A Red Cross official in Bangkok said that the "ICRC is not involved in visiting re-education camps in Vietnam" but that "negotiations" with the Vietnamese government were going on.

According to an embassy report, one of the largest camps — described by 10 refugees — is the Tan Hiep camp in Dong Nai province. It was said to hold approximately 6,000 prisoners, mostly former officers up to the rank of colonel.

According to the refugees, prisoners accused of "careless talk" or other violations of camp rules frequently are beaten and shackled in metal containers and are left to lie in the sun without water. The containers, called conex boxes, are about the size of a large refrigerator and were used for shipping U.S. equipment.

The camp itself consists of about 25 concrete buildings with tin roofs surrounded by multiple barbed-wire fences and a mine field, the refugees tell the interviewers. Watchtowers were manned by guards armed with machine guns, and searchlights were used at night to discourage escape attempts, the accounts said.

Although apparently eligible under U.S. criteria for resettlement in the United States, Mr. Kamtan, and many other Laotians and Vietnamese have become victims of a Thai policy of discouraging refugees from coming here by declaring them ineligible for resettlement abroad and holding them in austere camps for indefinite periods.

Some U.S. officials regard the policy as unjust, but concede that it has worked to discourage refugees. The number of Laotian refugees arriving in Thailand has dropped sharply from last year, and arrivals of Vietnamese by boat and overland are down, too.

As part of the policy, Thailand has closed the Nong Khai camp to new arrivals and ordered inmates moved to a detention center at Ban Na Pho in eastern Thailand that is off limits to most visitors.

For those who fled from their homelands away after their release or escape from re-education camps, the situation has been especially frustrating.

"We came from prison in Laos and they put us in prison here," said Deo Senesouvan, a former lieutenant colonel in the Laotian Army who said he had spent five years and seven months in a re-education camp. Interviewed in a part of the Nong Khai camp fenced off by barbed wire and guarded by Thai soldiers, Mr. Deo said that he and his fellow inmates faced uncertainty.

"We have no chance to go to a third country, and no chance to go back and fight," he said.

ment before Laos had been taken over. He recalled political "re-education" sessions in which communist cadres told the prisoners that Thailand was an enemy and would eventually have to be "liberated."

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Another attraction is the opportunity for

**Despite the hazards, more men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained in Geneva or go there to work.**

free foreign travel. International conferences are often held in resort areas.

Competent interpreters and translators need not stick on their budgets. Interpreters can earn as much as \$160 for a seven-and-a-half-hour day, but because of the strain involved they usually put in only about half that time, alternating half an hour of work with half an hour of rest.

A good interpreter, Mr. Williams said, "needs to work only about six months out of the year to earn a decent living."

He said that there was a considerable difference between interpreting and translating, and that they called for different abilities and mental attitudes.

## Quick and Nimble Brains and Tongues

**At School for Interpreters and Translators, the Combination Is de Rigueur**

By Harry Trimborn  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**GENEVA** — A diplomat taking part in an international conference suddenly realized that he had taken the wrong position in debate and sought to recover by telling his opponent that the interpreter "has misrepresented your views."

The remark brought smiles all around, for an interpreter was involved. The debate was being conducted in the diplomat's own language.

Recalling the incident, Ronald Williams smiled, too. "The interpreter is always to blame," he said.

Mr. Williams is president of the School of Translation and Interpretation at Geneva University, which is ranked among the best in the field, and he knows about the hazards that interpreters face.

Despite the hazards, increasing numbers of men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained here or come here to work. Dozens of United Nations agencies and other international organizations have headquarters in Geneva.

### The Universal Language

Even though English has become virtually the universal language of diplomats and leaders in government, science and industry, many people prefer to use their own language in preparing sensitive speeches and reports, Mr. Williams said. Thus, it appears that the need for interpreters and translators will continue.

There is no shortage of applicants. Mr. Williams said he got about 300 applications a year from all over the world for the three- and four-year programs, but he said he accepted only about 100.

"We have a few Americans," Mr. Williams said, and added that some of them turned out to be among the best, despite the lack of emphasis on foreign-language training in the United States.

Mr. Williams said most interpreters and translators were free-lancers. "They can accept

Van Tich, a Roman Catholic priest, for four months and 10 days for having tried to teach English to other prisoners.

The refugees said that other forms of punishment included reduction of rations and being locked in cages. They said guards sometimes tortured or shot prisoners caught trying to escape.

### Widespread Malnutrition

According to the U.S. Embassy reports, the former prisoners also spoke of widespread illness and malnutrition in the camps because of insufficient food and medicine.

Former inmates of the Ben Gia camp in Cuu Long province said 50 percent of the prisoners had malaria and that diets consisted of 300 grams (10½ ounces) of rice a day, supplemented by sorghum and sweet potato. When available, meat, fish and salt were provided in tiny amounts.

Although indoctrination sessions were routine when the camps were first opened, refugees reported that now there is little actual "re-education."

"The term 're-education camps' now in reality is a misnomer," said a U.S. diplomat who has conducted scores of interviews with refugees. "They're labor camps."

In Laos, the indoctrination function seems

to have been preserved to a greater extent, according to the accounts of former inmates. Mr. Bouasy recounted that after doing hard labor during the day, the prisoners at his camp in northern Laos had to attend daily "political training" sessions.

"Every day they told us not to believe in capitalist government, to believe only in communism," he said. "They told us the United States is the enemy No. 1 in the world, and that the communist system would never end."

Another Laotian refugee, Kamtan Natwan, who arrived at the Nong Khai camp in February, said he was accused of being a U.S. Central Intelligence agent because he had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

**The term "re-education camps" now in reality is a misnomer, said a U.S. diplomat who has interviewed scores of refugees. They're labor camps.**

ment before Laos had been taken over. He recalled political "re-education" sessions in which communist cadres told the prisoners that Thailand was an enemy and would eventually have to be "liberated."

Although apparently eligible under U.S. criteria for resettlement in the United States, Mr. Kamtan, and many other Laotians and Vietnamese have become victims of a Thai policy of discouraging refugees from coming here by declaring them ineligible for resettlement abroad and holding them in austere camps for indefinite periods.

Some U.S. officials regard the policy as unjust, but concede that it has worked to discourage refugees. The number of Laotian refugees arriving in Thailand has dropped sharply from last year, and arrivals of Vietnamese by boat and overland are down, too.

As part of the policy, Thailand has closed the Nong Khai camp to new arrivals and ordered inmates moved to a detention center at Ban Na Pho in eastern Thailand that is off limits to most visitors.

For those who fled from their homelands away after their release or escape from re-education camps, the situation has been especially frustrating.

"We came from prison in Laos and they put us in prison here," said Deo Senesouvan, a former lieutenant colonel in the Laotian Army who said he had spent five years and seven months in a re-education camp. Interviewed in a part of the Nong Khai camp fenced off by barbed wire and guarded by Thai soldiers, Mr. Deo said that he and his fellow inmates faced uncertainty.

"We have no chance to go to a third country, and no chance to go back and fight," he said.

Another attraction is the opportunity for

"Simultaneous interpreters must have a quick and nimble brain," he said. "They must have a tremendous amount of nervous energy to keep up the pace. It really is exhausting work."

"If you are slow and methodical, if that's what your brain works, you do not become a simultaneous interpreter," Mr. Williams said. "You are better off being a translator."

The translator's job requires greater language proficiency than the interpreter's, he said. "An interpreter can often get away with an approximation of what a speaker is saying, especially if the speaker's words or phrases sound awkward or embarrassing if translated literally."

The language demands on translators are much greater.

"When they translate a book or a report, translators must be precise and grammatically correct," Mr. Williams said. "Once they have turned in their work, it is there for all to see and judge. That is why we insist that they completely improve their passive languages."

These, he explained, are languages other than one's native language. He said his students were taught to interpret or translate from these passive languages into their native language.

He said that students "come here thinking they can manipulate such languages like a native. But they do not have the feeling you get for a language learned in childhood and the formative years."

The school admits only students whose native language is German, English, French, Spanish, Italian or Arabic. Students must also have a good knowledge of two passive languages.

"We encourage them to work on a third passive language," Mr. Williams said, "because if they don't they will not stand much of a chance of getting a good job. The Common Market, for example, expects you to have two passive languages and a pretty good knowledge of a third."

He said that there was a considerable difference between interpreting and translating, and that they called for different abilities and mental attitudes.



Officials lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the

founding of the Soviet state. Despite appearances of unity, the Communist rallying calls of old no longer have the same force.

United Press International

were suppliers and open contacts with Washington, largely through its banker, Saudi Arabia.

Apart from Afghanistan's beleaguered puppet regime, the most important Middle Eastern Communist Party is the Tudeh in Iran. Headquartered in East Berlin when the shah drove it underground, it remains close to Moscow. Tudeh sprang back to life with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution. Despite the obvious anomaly of creeds, it quickly portrayed itself as ultra-Islamic, complete with beards and prayer rugs.

Iranian Communists with modern educations are more attuned to office work than mullahs and are said to have made considerable headway in penetrating government ministries. The mullahs are as anti-Soviet as they are anti-American, but Moscow may hope to establish surrogate power in Iran through the Tudeh if the Khomeini regime begins to crumble.

Communist influence in Africa is less opaque but no more predictable. Soviet support for anti-colonial wars brought important ties for Moscow, but Marxist regimes are not necessarily under the Kremlin's thumb. The rule is one-party states, and Soviet-style trappings do not reveal the relative roles of communism and other tendencies. If the communists are organized separately, they keep it secret.

In South Africa, the Communist Party has been illegal for well over a generation, although the South African government makes it sound important with allegations that it dominates the African National Congress. But apartheid, not Moscow's inspiration, appears to be the main source of recruits for the black nationalists.

### LATIN AMERICA

Moscow has also had a long tradition of involvement with Latin American Communists. Until the 1959 Cuban revolution, the parties were small and loyal to Moscow. Most of the official Communist parties remain ineffective, often harshly persecuted; none of them has succeeded in becoming the springboard of revolution.

Meanwhile, other b

## ARTS / LEISURE

**London Stage Is Falling Up**

By Sheridan Morley

*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — A year that saw the arrival of the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, major new plays from Pinter and Stoppard and the storming of Broadway with "Cats" and "Good" can hardly be described as a disastrous one for the British theater in general. Yet 1982 also saw a moment in early October when 12 London playhouses were dark, with four actually for sale; the permanent loss of Riverside Studios, which had operated continuous world theater seasons of a kind long since abandoned by the RSC; and the demise of the Talk of the Town and the Astoria as cabaret theaters.

It also saw an American (James Nederlander) buy the Aldwych and a Canadian (Edwin Mirvish) buy the Old Vic. It saw theater budgets being slashed all over the country as Arts Council grants failed to keep pace with inflation, and it saw an increasingly desperate determination in the commercial West End to rely on old stars and even older musicals to keep theaters open.

By now, however, the London stage is opening again this year, some in the repertoires of the two big culture palaces run by the National and the RSC, some in the pubs and clubs and a few even in the West End. Some are now moving into their second year, some barely made it to the end of their first week and a few stayed only a day or two on a prolonged tour to or from the Edinburgh Festival.

All the same, no city that can open nearly 300 productions in a year can claim to be in terminal theatrical trouble, whatever the deprivations of a government that seems to regard actors in so far as it regards them at all, as a useful subdivision of troop entertainment. It is true that Britain now has an arts minister (Paul Channon) to whom at age 5 a play was dedicated by Terence Rattigan; it would be even better if he did not sometimes give the impression that it was the last play he ever saw.

The essential problems have not changed much since this time last year: a West End suffering increasingly from inner-city decay so that its traditional local audiences find it hard to get, harder still to park in, expensive to attend and unattractive to visit. The tourists who once took their place in the golden early 1970s are coming to much the same conclusion — that theatergoing, like charity, should begin either at home (with cut-down television versions of such classics as "Nicholas Nickleby") or in a local playhouse where the costs and the inconvenience can at least be cut by half. Meanwhile a once-thriving pub circuit is also se-

verely strapped for cash both over the counter and backstage, while, increasingly, any money spent too visibly at the National or the Barbican (the riverboat disaster that was Ayckbourn's "Way Upstream," for instance, or the brave attempt at an angry pantomime in the Barbican's "Poppy") begins to look dangerously like profligacy.

In a world where "The Mousetrap" can run 30 years on a shoestring, who needs epic adventures in great stagecraft? The an-

**THEATER IN ENGLAND**

swer is, of course, that we do: During a recession, as Bushy Berkeley discovered in the Hollywood 1980s, there's nothing quite like an extravaganza, but try telling that to the banking theater managers of Shaftesbury Avenue. The success of "Gems and Dolls" is living proof that Berkeley was right, but then again it is playing maybe two nights a week, on a heavily subsidized stage at the National.

Equivalent musical hits in the commercial theater are the Lloyd-Webber double, "Cats" and "Evita," and brief limited-season visits by Peter O'Toole and Richard Harris, and that's about it unless you count a seasonal "Peter Pan" at the Barbican. Other shows are getting by just hanging on. Sometimes they are even making a little money: Michael Frayn's classic backstage farce, "Noises Off," is probably earning a lot, as doubtless still is the New York import about deaf liberation, "Children of a Lesser God." But others have to pay at least a year to get their money back in the commercial theater, and many are not going to get it back even then.

On the credit side, this has been the year of Pinter's superb triple bill, "Other Places," of Stoppard's untypical and therefore hugely underrated "Real Thing," of Jonathan Miller's stunning theatrical farewells with the Anton Lesser "Hamlet" and the English National Opera "Rigoletto" (far and away the best musical in town). For New York it has also been the year (at the Royal Court) of Terry Johnson's intriguing "Insignificance," and for performances it has been the year of José Ackland's Falstaff, Judi Dench's amazingly youthful Lady Bracknell, Michael Gambon's King Lear at Stratford and Anna Massey and Yvonne Bryceland in Edward Bond's (also much underrated) "Summer."

It was also the year when Barry Humphries in his Dame Edna drag managed to turn Drury Lane into a massage parlor of the human spirit, bestowing like some manic Mother Teresa a compulsory barbecue upon selected unfortunate members of the audience who had al-

ready forfeited their shoes and much of their dignity in an evening that made even Elizabeth Taylor in "The Little Foxes" seem almost credible by comparison.

The major holiday treat of this December is a new opera for children by Charles Strouse, the Broadway composer of "Annie," which also happens to be back in the West End, "Nightingale" at the Lyric Hammersmith, is all his own work and, with the exception of perhaps a few dozen words, is totally sung.

The story is the Hans Christian Andersen tale of the emperor who releases a pet bird from its cage because, in the words of the show's best song, "a singer has to be free." The nightingale later returns to save the emperor from death. In Peter James's colorful production the show retains presumably conscious elements of an amateur end-of-term school show.

Before his Broadway triumphs started with "Bye Bye Birdie" 22 years ago, Strouse studied under Aaron Copland and Nadia Boulanger and there's no doubt that "Nightingale" is his bid to return to a higher form of the stage musical: it is in many ways comparable to a similar attempt made by Stephen Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures" and on first hearing some of the music here is equally mismatched.

But if it is unlikely that a hit song will emerge from the score, it is also unlikely that there has been since the Rice-Webber "Joseph" a show so perfectly pitched as an adult Christmas present. I have to say that my three children were fractionally disappointed, having perhaps expected another muppet show of "Annie's" ilk.

This one is distinctly more up-market, elegant and ambitious: it is cast largely with singers from English opera companies, and therefore is expertly sung. The book is somewhat thin, but not for that we have only Anderson to blame, while the performances, notably of Sarah Brightman as the nightingale and Gordon Sandison as the emperor, are filled sensibly if not at Covent Garden then at the very least toward Sadler's Wells or the London Coliseum.

Though this lightest of operas is unlikely to take Broadway by storm, it should have a long life around schools and colleges as well as small-stage theaters looking for an elegant alternative to sentimental pantomime. The score will take some getting used to, which is why I eagerly await the issue in March of the long-playing record.

*Sheridan Morley is going on vacation. He will resume his column in February.*



Simone Valère, Jean Desailly star in Ustinov's "Death."

**A Shade of Beethoven**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — By curious chance, Peter Ustinov's latest play, "Beethoven's Death," is having its world premiere in Paris, in French translation.

Ustinov, as Sacha Guitry and Noel Coward before him and Molire before that, often writes his

**THE PARIS STAGE**

principal roles for his own interpretation. He did so in this case, but a film commitment intervened and he has been obliged to postpone the London opening, in which he will appear as old Ludwig transposed to a contemporary setting. Thus, the newest product of his industrious pen is first to be beheld in Yves Varron's adaptation at the Théâtre de la Madeline.

The author-actor tends increasingly to sketch his situations and characters lightly. Consider the fanciful premise here: Beethoven is summoned from the shades to spend a few days in the home of a modern English music critic. (The materialization is evoked by the cry of a Viennese au pair girl residing in the London household.) The bewildered genius is fitted out with a hearing aid so that he can listen to his own creations. However, like the returned Goethe of the Friedell-Pögar cabaret skit, he would flunk any examination about his work. He only dimly recalls his immortal symphonies, confuses Schubert and Weber, is astonished by rock and a chance visit to a disco inferno. He is no ghost — having been restored to the flesh — and he has an omnivorous appetite. Further, his stay in the beyond has not softened his gruff candor. As a houseguest he is a problem.

All this is amusing, but it does not constitute a satisfactory full-length evening. Many of the contrasts are cleverly conveyed, lively opinions are bandied and there is a sprinkling of wit here and there, but the material would be twice as sharp and pointed if half as long.

Bernard Fresson is a bulky Beethoven, earnest and hardworking but without Ustinov's caricaturing artistry. There is an excellent characterization by Jean Desailly as his wife, a sweet-voiced singer. The others suffice, though Isabelle Gelinas, whose shriek brings Beethoven back from the dead, might pip down after that achievement.

The staging is in need of acceleration, the director, Philippe Rondet, having paced it so lethargically that it seems to be in slow motion.

Claude Mauzac, son of the Nobel Prize-winning novelist François Mauriac, and a novelist and a critic himself, makes his theatrical debut with a miniature drama, "Le Cirque," in which the swashbuckling clowns, acrobats, freaks, jugglers, trapeze artists and members of the menagerie cavort and reveal their secrets. The players have originality and wistful charm, and Nicholas Basile has mounted it with engaging zest at the tiny Théâtre de la Huchette with Jacques Noël's decor and costumes.

A large segment of the youthful French public prefers the Rabelaisian to the romantic, which accounts for the phenomenal success that "Vive les Femmes!" is enjoying at the Gaîté-Montparnasse.

This brash entertainment is the work of the popular cartoonist Reiser, and the advertising poster, a collector's item, speaks volumes. It discloses a tousled-haired brunnette in a polka-dotted dress, a cigarette dangling from her lips, pinching the backside of a big-nosed, delighted kid. There is an almost obsessive accent on the scatalogical. Sex, too, receives mention.

Though bathroom humor dominates, the ringleader of the proceedings, the louder the laughs, its popularity is such that it will soon move to a larger theater to accommodate the demand for seats.

*It's easy to fake a reconciliation, and our language enshrines the idea in phrases like "kiss and make up." We're programmed to bypass real forgiveness among people and nations. A peace treaty is the same: Forget that you bombed our orphanages and hurt our people sign a treaty and all will be forgiven. But they really mean, "How can we pretend we're reconciled?" It's easy to sign a peace treaty or shake hands. It's not easy to forgive."*

*What characterizes real forgiveness, and not the unreal kind? It's when you can feel at peace with it.*

**'Tis the Season for Forgiving**

By Glenn Collins

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — In a surprising number of places ranging from dinner parties to lines in stores, an equally surprising number of people seem to be pondering the "turn-the-other-cheek" aspects of the movie "Gandhi." Maybe it has something to do with the forgive-and-forget feeling that overwhelms everyone as a new year approaches. Or perhaps it's a testament to the legacy of the man and to the film that tells Gandhi's story.

Much of the talk involves questions that are deeply perplexing, though hardly new — things like whether and how it is possible to forgive one's enemies, or whether, as Martin Luther King said, it is possible to "conquer with love." In an eye-for-an-eye world, isn't vengeance appropriate? Gandhi's message is unequivocal: If everyone took an eye for an eye, the whole world would be blind.

To a victim of battered-wife syndrome, advice to turn the other cheek seems a bit ludicrous," said Doris Donnelly, a visiting lecturer at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. "But ultimately, when that battered wife is cut off, at some point she's going to have to address the question of forgiveness — or hang onto her outrage for the rest of her life.

"Schiller said that hate is a prolonged form of suicide," Donnelly said. In "The Human Condition," she added, Hannah Arendt wrote that "without forgiveness, our capacity to act would, as it were, be confined to one single deed from which we could never recover."

Donnelly has been writing and teaching in the field of reconciliation for a decade, and she believes that the concept of forgiveness has had something of an image problem. "People think that it's weakness. There is an etiquette that says: 'Don't forgive. Show your strength by your toughness in never forgiving.'

She believes, however, that much of what people usually describe as reconciliation is "false forgiveness."

"It's easy to fake a reconciliation, and our language enshrines the idea in phrases like "kiss and make up." We're programmed to bypass real forgiveness among people and nations. A peace treaty is the same: Forget that you bombed our orphanages and hurt our people sign a treaty and all will be forgiven. But they really mean, "How can we pretend we're reconciled?" It's easy to sign a peace treaty or shake hands. It's not easy to forgive."

*What characterizes real forgiveness, and not the unreal kind? It's when you can feel at peace with it.*

do you keep going or doing it forever?"

But retribution, if inappropriate to the offense, may spark a vicious circle of revenge everlasting, as between people or nations. That's where law and international treaties are important," said Jacoby. "Even if you take a cynical view of human nature, it is still possible to find a zone of detachment that may enable us not to murder each other."

Donnelly said the power of modern weaponry makes these questions of more than hypothetical interest, and gives a film like "Gandhi" an eerie timeliness. She noted, "There is an old proverb that goes, 'The person who pursues revenge should dig two graves.'"

**Al Haig and Canapes**

By Charlotte Curtis

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a dinner jacket and a tan acquired on a recent trip to Israel, was at an elaborate birthday dinner and in a deliciously good mood. Life has been interestingly simple by staying his own views positively. The shuttle railway basing, for instance, was President Jimmy Carter's proposal for the MX.

Over the pork with wild rice, apricots and prunes, Civilized Haig said he had not believed in criticizing the president, he had said during cocktails. Yet, like all passionate political types, he criticizes indirectly simply by stating his own views positively. The MX, he said, is "a good idea."

She recalled that Clare Boothe Luce had once asked her to ask Mondale why he dropped out of the 1976 presidential race. "He said he didn't have the stomach for it," Mehl said. "He said running for president just wasn't something he wanted to do."

Haig and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was still upset with Reagan, and somebody remembered the Anwar Sadat funeral trip that united former Presidents Nixon, Carter and Gerald R. Ford on the flight to Egypt.

"There was only one state room," Haig said. "So, being a diplomat, I took it. There were plenty of Johns but Carter wanted to use mine. I finally locked the door on him."

Before he and his wife left, he let it drop that he was about to visit the White House. He also decided again that he would run for president again.

"How can anyone disbelieve those blue eyes," Wallace teased, and Haig was amused. Very amused. His debut on New York's party circuit was a success.

**Rare Sea Turtles Being Killed by Plastic Waste***Associated Press***N**EWPORT, Rhode Island

—

Endangered giant leatherback sea turtles are killing themselves by eating discarded plastic bags they mistake for jellyfish, scientists and environmentalists say.

"Autopores of leatherbacks

have revealed stomachs and intestines blocked by plastic sandwich bags, potato chip bags, trash bags and other plastic items," said Robert C. Schoellkopf, director of the Marine Mammal Stranding Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Yet racism has crept into the debate with publication here of a report to the Vatican by two white priests charging improper behavior by the archbishop in his faith-healing sessions. The archbishop has denied the accusations.

The division opened in April

when Zambia's first black archbishop, Emmanuel Milango, was recalled to Rome for what the Vatican called "theological studies and quiet reflection."

Rome also

dominated by foreigners.

Although several of Zambia's nine bishops are Africans, he said,

the majority of the 150 priests in the Lusaka archdiocese are white missionaries seen by some members of the laity as symbols of orthodoxy resistance to Africanism.

Three of every four of Zambia's six million people profess adherence to one Christian church

another, and Dr. Livingstone is still venerated in the town named after him, at the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, and in the mode shrines to the north where he finally succumbed to disease, thousands of miles from home.

But these days the legacy of the early evangelists is tainted by schisms and debates among their successors.

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His departure from Lusaka was

the culmination of four years of

controversy over the archbishop's

faith-healing sessions, his casting

out of devils, and reports of his

speaking in "tongues" during exorcism ceremonies.

Some priests referred to the clerical's activities as "unimpo-jumbo-jumbo" and sonorous, but the interpretation of his recall among the black laity was that the archbishop had failed to win Rome's refusal to fully Africanize the church in a manner that Zambians would perceive as suitable to their needs but that, in the eyes of orthodox Catholics, might be perceived as a blinding of the church rites with those of animism.

The debate is not restricted to

Zambia and, in many parts of Africa,

the church seems embroiled

those who conquer, only to find

themselves slowly being assimilated

into the manners of the

conquered. Thus, in Zaire for instance, a churchgoer can see a Belgian clergyman, clad in a cap of monkey skins, leading acolytes

who carry spurs along with the cross and who equate the Christian saints with the ancestral spirits of animism.

A British consultant living in

Zambia discovered the depths of



## Machine of the Year

"There are some occasions," states TIME this week, "when the most significant force in a year's news is not a single individual but a process, and a widespread recognition by a whole society that this process is changing the course of all other processes."

That is why, after weighing the ebb and flow of events around the world, TIME has decided that 1982 is the year of the computer.

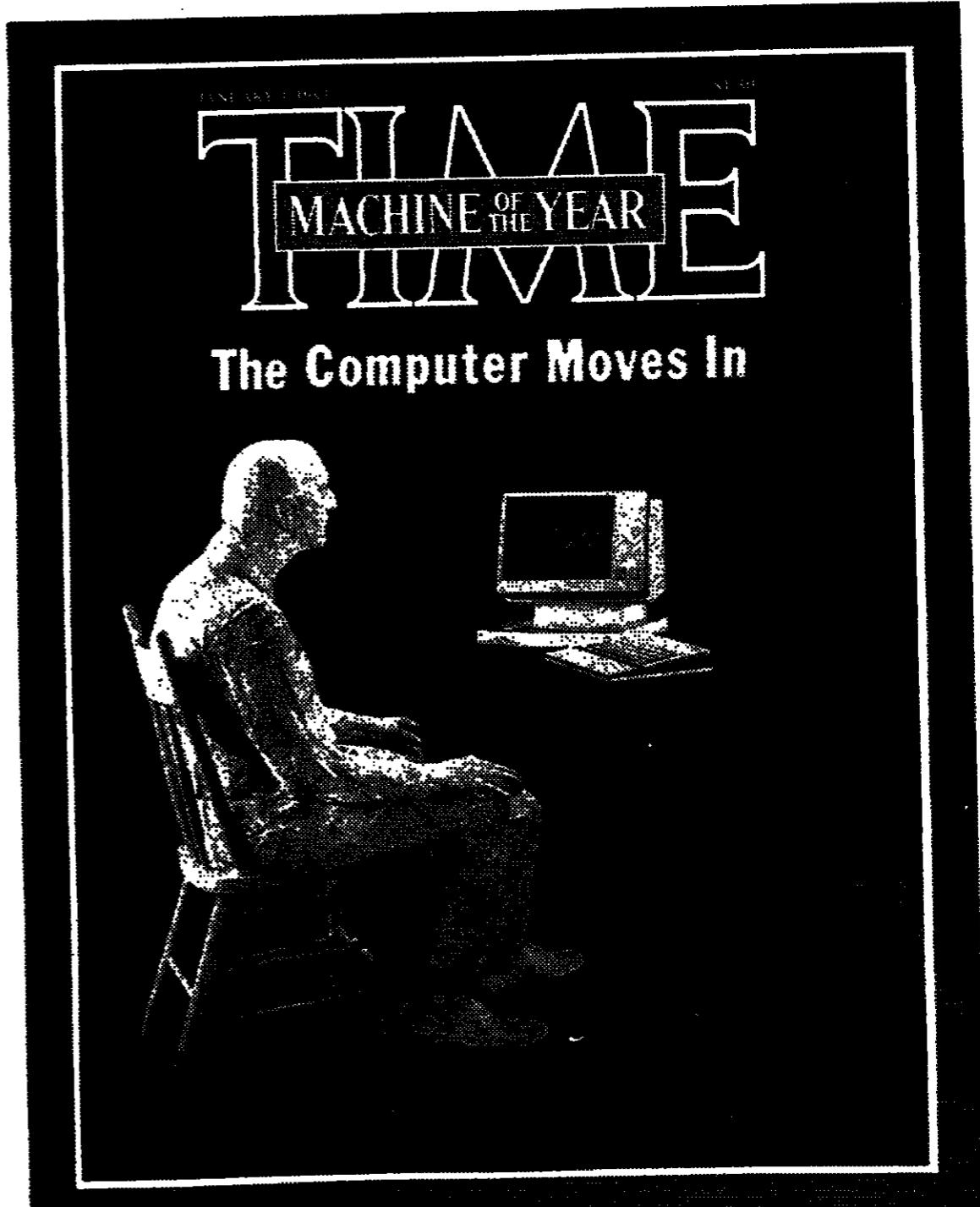
This was the year in which the computer literally forced its way into America's social consciousness. The sales figures were awesome. The "information revolution" that futurists have long predicted has arrived, bringing with it the promise of dramatic changes in the way people live and work, perhaps even in the way they think. America will never be the same. In a larger perspective, the entire world will never be the same.

In a striking departure, a machine—not a man, woman or group of individuals—graces the cover of TIME's annual Man of the Year issue.

TIME's first Man of the Year was Charles Lindbergh—the "Lone Eagle," a hero chosen perhaps in part because his accomplishment in 1927 was without benefit of supportive technology.

Such is the magnitude of the changes the world has undergone, and that TIME has witnessed every week since its founding six decades ago.

This week's issue, *The Machine of the Year*, is indicative of TIME's continuing responsiveness to the story of change as the magazine enters its 60th year of publication. And indicative, also, of the kind of journalism that attracts nearly 30 million men and women around the world every week.



### *Doug Jones Averages*

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chgpt.
30 Ind	1074.32	1077.91	1057.87	1114.88	+57.56
20 Ind	456.56	457.91	446.38	460.71	+3.15
15 Util	119.00	120.00	118.17	119.35	+0.25
45 Strk	417.59	418.89	410.13	412.51	+4.09

	High	Low	Close	Chgpt.
Composite	143.14	140.06	140.77	-1.47
Industrials	160.46	156.73	157.71	-1.64
Utilities	61.66	59.38	60.19	-0.12
Finance	17.13	14.72	16.82	-0.21
Transp.	24.41	23.93	24.05	-0.31

## Market Summary, Dec. 28

Market Diaries

	<b>NYSE</b>	<b>AM</b>
	<b>Close</b>	<b>Prev.</b>
SL41	76.20	77.08
528	1,063	1,059
17,444	37.73	37.27
934	354	349
34,446	11.69	12.90
372	344	277
1,765	1,953	2,025
64	74	77
3	2	6

*AMEX Stock Index*

**AMEX Most Act.**

NYSE Index

NYSE Index		Sales	Close
High	Low	\$10,200	\$9,944
81.23	80.94	81.23	80.94
92.50	92.50	92.50	92.50
74.36	74.36	74.36	74.36
42.67	41.93	41.93	41.93
34.32	34.32	34.32	34.32

***NYSE Most Actives***

AMEX Most Actives				Sales	Close	Chg/pt	Sales	Close
DomePhl	761,600	21 11-16	+ 1 1/4				AmerT & T	551,200
WheelEng	221,400	20 15/16	+ 1 1/4				ETI/Epo Co	912,400
Stamps	57,000	20 15/16	+ 1 1/4				Gen Motors	815,100
TIEComm	110,300	20 15/16	+ 1 1/4				GenAmOil	760,000
ChaseCo	111,200	5 1/2	- 1/2				Euron	728,400
InstSyst	16,470	2 1/2	- 1/2				WormCom	703,100
GulfCon S	98,300	18 1/2	- 1/2				ISAM	674,700
PGE Corp IV	51,600	18 1/2	+ 1				ConocoChem	671,400
HouOilTr	59,700	18 1/2	- 1/2				CitgoPet	616,200
AlliedCM	76,600	2 1/2	+ 1/2				SaksFrstBd	552,500

### *Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.*

	Buy	Sales	*Dollars
Dec. 27 .....	141,680	460,893	1,540
Dec. 23 .....	145,777	413,003	2,499
Dec. 21 .....	158,272	457,349	2,978
Dec. 21 .....	154,644	438,903	3,111
Dec. 20 .....	166,121	413,470	2,777

Pass Juncs Road, Arunachal

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
	Change
Bonds	+0.64
Utilities	+0.17
Industrials	+0.16

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

# French Set to Try For U.S. TGV Sale

## Races

PARIS — France has set up a new company to market its high speed train, the TGV, in the United States, French national railway officials said Tuesday.

It will open an office in New York early next year in a bid to capture the multi-billion dollar market for high speed trains currently developing on the East Coast of the United States, the officials said.

The TGV, or Train à Grande Vitesse, has been used on a number of routes from Paris to Lyons and farther south since last year, at speeds of up to 200 kilometers per hour (124 mph).

But the French have so far not succeeded in marketing the TGV abroad, with earlier projects for bullet trains in Brazil and South Korea having failed so far to materialize.

In the United States, France faces competition from Japan, which obtained a \$2 billion contract for the construction of a high speed rail link between Los Angeles and San Diego, California, last September.

					\$1.										
					High	Low	Stock	DIV.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Out.	Clos.
26	44	PHIL	17.75		14	10	120			54.4	244	54.4	54.4	54.4	
134	544	PHILM	1.20		28	10	200			13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	
270	441	PHILW	2.40		19	10	120			60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
30	114	PHILL	.32		20	10	170			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
37	144	PHILL	.32		20	10	170			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
413	237	PHILW	2.20		15	10	140			21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
2112	237	PHILW	2.20		25	4	200			21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
112	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1124	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1125	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1126	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1127	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1128	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1129	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1130	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1131	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1132	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1133	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1134	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1135	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1136	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1137	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1138	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1139	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1140	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1141	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1142	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1143	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1144	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1145	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1146	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1147	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1148	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1149	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1150	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1151	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1152	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1153	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1154	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1155	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1156	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1157	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1158	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1159	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1160	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1161	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1162	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1163	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1164	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1165	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1166	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1167	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1168	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1169	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1170	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1171	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1172	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1173	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1174	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1175	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1176	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1177	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1178	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1179	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1180	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1181	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1182	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1183	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1184	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1185	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1186	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1187	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1188	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1189	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1190	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1191	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1192	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1193	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1194	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1195	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1196	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1197	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1198	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1199	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1200	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1201	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1202	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1203	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1204	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1205	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1206	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1207	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1208	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1209	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1210	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
1211	124	Phlnt	.32		15	10	120			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0		

**(Continued on Page 10)**



## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk	Close Prev								
1817	Soilng	2.08		5.2	8	17	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
452	SONETex	5.54		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
36	SOPH	0.22		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
424	SouPac	2.40		7.8	8	26	3	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
223	SovTech	0.20		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
222	SoulUnc	1.56		2.8	2	26	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
474	Southern	1.16		1.9	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
223	Southern	.08		1.2	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
716	South	.66		10	4	21	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
1818	South	.01		4	17	53	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
626	SouthAir	.32		5.2	5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
314	SouthBld	1.36		5.2	5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1819	SouthFB	.18		7.5	7.5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1644	SouthG	.18		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1054	SouthGas	1.16		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1856	SouthStar	.52		3.9	3	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
1613	SouthIPS	1.62		3.4	3	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
2128	SouthP	.60		5.2	5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
2556	SouthPac	1.62		5.2	5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
484	SouthStar	1.52		4.8	3	31	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
344	Squard	1.24		5.2	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
5017	Scribb	1.24		2.9	2	17	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938
2124	Shoer	.80		4.2	2	77	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
2418	Shoer	.50		2.4	2	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
433	Shoer	.44		2.6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2415	SiCMI	2.46		7.5	7	1681	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
925	SiCMI	2.50		4.5	2	2246	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
2416	SiCDOH	2.20		5.2	5	1984	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
2125	SiCDOH	.50		1.7	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
2417	SiCDOH	.16		2.1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1618	SiCMI	1.22		5.2	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
2625	SiCMI	1.44		5.2	7	1177	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
424	SiCMI	.70		3.2	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
2419	SiCMI	.72		2.6	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2420	SiCMI	1.26		4.8	11	1723	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
2121	SiCMI	1.26		5.2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
2724	SiCMI	1.48		5.2	18	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
4625	SiCMI	1.66		5.2	19	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
521	SiCMI	.51		2.6	10	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
3416	SiCMI	1.16		5.2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
4121	SiCMI	.72		2.4	21	33	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
1324	SiCMI	1.24		5.2	4	11	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
2323	SiCPTG	1.60		3.2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2424	SiCPTG	1.60		4.2	5	208	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
2425	SiCBks	1.06		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2426	SiCMI	.46		2.6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1524	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1525	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1526	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2427	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2428	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2429	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2430	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2431	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2432	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2433	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2434	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2435	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2436	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2437	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2438	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2439	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2440	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2441	SiCMI	.46		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
44	TDK	.12		3.2	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
2127	TECO	1.85		4.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
74	TER	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1610	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1611	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1612	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2128	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4529	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4530	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4531	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4532	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4533	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4534	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4535	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4536	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4537	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2438	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2439	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2440	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2441	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2442	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2443	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2444	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2445	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2446	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2447	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2448	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2449	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2450	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2451	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2452	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2453	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2454	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2455	TERW	2.60		3.2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2456	TERW	2.60		3											

## **U.S. Futures Prices**

1.764 1.76  
1.76 1.76  
1.764<sub>1</sub> 1.764<sub>2</sub>

Prev. sales 4,084. Prev day's open Int 4,478.	Feb	70.40
	Mar	69.60
	May	70.70
	Jul	71.85
	Sep	72.85
Livestock	Oct	69.75
CATTLE	Jan	75.75
5,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Mar	75.75
Feb 59.82 59.85 59.32 59.59	May	74.20
Apr 60.50 60.50 59.95 60.15	Jul	78.75
Jun 61.90 61.90 61.40 61.60	Sep	78.65
Aug 60.62 60.70 60.27 60.45	Prev. Sales 11,790.	
Oct 59.52 59.57 59.15 59.25	Prev day's open Int 69.25.	
Prev. sales 12,466.	SILVER	
Prev day's open Int 43,483. up 1,046.	5,000 troy oz.; cents per	
FERDNER CATTLE	Jan	111.00
5,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	Feb	1113.5
Jan 67.35 67.35 66.80 67.15	Mar	1120.0
Feb 67.20 67.45 66.25 67.10	May	1140.0
Mar 67.10 67.00 66.20 66.50	Jul	1150.0
Apr 66.40 65.55 64.20 65.00	Sep	1160.0
Aug 44.15 44.20 44.00 44.05	Jan	2271.0
Oct 44.70 44.70 44.70 44.70	Mar	2240.0
Dec 45.30 45.30 45.10 45.10	May	2200.0
Prev. sales 2,237.	Jul	2200.0
	Sep	2200.0

~~\$2.824.00~~ 24

Prev. sales 3,468.  
Prev day's open Int 14,155.

	Prev day's open int 2,764, up 203.				
	NYSE COMP. INDEX				
	stocks and cash				
Dec	\$1.75	\$1.65	\$0.10	\$1.00	-1.15
Mar	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.70	\$1.95	-1.25
Jun	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$1.95	-1.25
Sept	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$2.30	\$1.05	-1.20
Dec	\$4.40	\$4.40	\$3.80	\$1.60	-1.20
Mar	\$4.80	\$4.80	\$4.30	\$4.15	-1.20

hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S&P composite index.	
New York Mercantile Exchange: Moline	
potatoes, platinum, heating oil, Coffee, Sugar	
and Cocoa Exchange, New York : Coffee, sugar,	
cocoa. Coffee Exchange, New York : Orange	
juice, coffee. New York Comex : Copper, silver,	
gold, IBM. Monetary Market: T-bills, CDs,	
Eurodollars, British pound, Canadian dollar,	
French franc, German mark, Japanese yen,	
Swiss franc. Kansas City Board of Trade : Value	
Linen. New York Futures Exch. : NYSE	
composite index.	
<b>Dividends</b>	<b>Dec. 28</b>
STOCK	
Company Per. Amt. Pay. Rec.	
Conair Corp. - S&P/C 2-9 1-5	
<b>Commodity Indexes</b>	
Moody's ..... Close Previous	1,003.20 F
Reuters ..... Closed 1,003.20 F	
D.J. Futures ..... 140.99 Closed 140.93	
Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.	
a = preliminary; i = final.	
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 30, 1931.	
Dow Jones : base 100, Dec. 31, 1974.	
<b>COMPANY REPORT</b>	

## **Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

### Exposure-Interest Rates

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

## **COMPANY REPORT**

**REPORT**  
Sales and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**Revenue.....** 6,291,000. 6,0  
**Profits .....** 145,0

**South Korea's Account**

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International Herald Tribune

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## CROSSWORD



## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	C F	9 48	Fair
ALBERS.	12 55	1 48	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16 61	1 45	Cloudy
ANKARA	4 41	1 41	Fair
ATHENS	12 55	7 45	Fair
AUCKLAND	12 54	1 45	Fair
BANGKOK	7 45	1 45	Fair
BERLIN	17 55	1 45	Fair
BOSTON	2 35	1 34	Overcast
BRUSSELS	6 45	2 37	Fair
BUCHAREST	5 41	0 32	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	34 53	3 37	Foggy
CAPE TOWN	23 73	12 54	Foggy
CASABLANCA	16 61	5 41	Fair
CHICAGO	9 48	4 46	Foggy
COLOGNE	5 41	2 38	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	15 59	1 34	Foggy
DAMASCUS	7 45	1 34	Foggy
DUBLIN	5 41	2 38	Foggy
EDINBURGH	5 41	1 34	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5 41	2 38	Foggy
GENEVA	5 41	0 32	Foggy
HARARE	23 73	19 46	Foggy
HELSINKI	0 32	-1 36	Foggy
HONG KONG	14 57	4 39	Foggy
HOUSTON	14 57	7 45	Fair
ISTANBUL	8 46	5 41	Foggy
JERUSALEM	16 61	0 32	Foggy
LISBON	29 58	10 44	Foggy
LISBON	10 50	4 42	Foggy

Radios from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

DEC 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following industrial symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the IHT: (1) - daily; (2) - monthly; (3) - quarterly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

(1) Al-Mal Fund \$112.02

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO LTD

(2) Cestor \$77.40\*

(2) Deter \$76.80\*

(2) Draper \$76.80\*

(2) Ester \$76.80\*

BANK VON ERNST &amp; Cie AG P.O. Box 2000 Bern

(1) CEF Fund \$12.76

(1) CEF Fund \$12.76

(1) Jarav Gilt Fund \$12.76

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(1) Capital Italia S.A. \$12.11

CREDIT SUISSE

(2) Actions Suisses \$27.25

(2) C.S. Fond-Plans \$26.25

(2) C.S. Fonds-Plans \$26.25

(2) C.S. Fonds-Plans \$26.25

(2) Direct \$26.25

(2) Pacific-Voter \$26.25

(2) Pacific-Voter \$26.25

DT INVESTMENT FFM

(1) Compania \$18.75\*

(1) Fidelity Fund \$18.75\*

FIDELITY PO Box 611 Hamilton, Bermuda

(1) American Values Comm. \$18.75

(1) American Values Comm. \$18.75

(1) Fidelity Australian Fund \$18.75

(1) Fidelity Fund \$18.75

## CROSSWORD



## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
ALGARVE	12 22	9 48	Fair	LONDON	6 43	Fair
ALGERIA	12 21	12 41	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	13 43	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12 21	12 41	Cloudy	MADRID	13 43	Cloudy
ANKARA	6 41	1 34	Fair	MANILA	7 43	Cloudy
ATHENS	12 22	12 41	Fair	MEXICO CITY	7 43	Cloudy
AUSTRALIA	12 21	12 41	Fair	MUAMI	7 43	Cloudy
BANGKOK	22 22	14 41	Fair	MUNICH	7 43	Cloudy
BEIJING	7 45	12 34	Fair	MONTREAL	3 37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17 43	12 58	Fair	MOSCOW	9 33	Snow
BELGRADE	12 21	12 41	Overcast	MUNICH	9 33	Cloudy
BERLIN	5 41	2 34	Fair	NAPLES	23 78	Cloudy
BOSTON	14 37	1 34	Rain	NEW YORK	15 43	Rain
BRUSSELS	5 41	4 39	Overcast	NEW DELHI	13 35	Rain
BUCHAREST	5 41	9 32	Fair	NICE	12 34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5 41	4 39	Fair	OSLO	2 28	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	34 42	28 46	Stormy	PARIS	9 33	Cloudy
CAIRO	14 46	9 48	Fair	PRAGUE	4 42	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	22 73	12 34	Fair	REYKJAVIK	6 43	Rain
CARACAS	9 46	2 34	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	12 34	Overcast
CHICAGO	9 46	2 34	Fair	ROCKFORD	12 34	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5 41	2 36	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	17 43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14 41	7 45	Fair	SEOUl	4 42	Fair
DUBLIN	12 21	12 41	Fair	SHANGHAI	12 34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7 45	4 39	Fair	SINGAPORE	2 28	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7 45	1 34	Overcast	STOMY	15 43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5 41	4 39	Fair	TAIPEI	15 43	Cloudy
GENEVA	12 21	12 41	Fair	TOKYO	20 68	Cloudy
HAKARE	22 21	1 34	Fair	TULVIV	12 34	Cloudy
HELSINKI	9 32	1 34	Cloudy	VENICE	5 41	Cloudy
HONG KONG	14 46	12 34	Fair	VIENNA	5 41	Cloudy
HONOLULU	12 21	12 41	Fair	WARSAW	3 37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14 46	12 34	Fair	WASHINGTON	19 46	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	16 41	7 45	Fair	ZURICH	3 37	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 48	19 58	Fair			
LIMA	22 48	19 58	Fair			
LISBON	10 59	6 43	Cloudy			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

DEC 28 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose assets are not available for redemptions monthly. (m) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - regularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES, S.A. (m) AL-MAL TRUST SF 1524

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd (d) Baerland SF 777,407

(d) Baerland Fund SF 1,780,000

(d) Gruber SF 2,723,000

(d) Gruber Fund SF 2,723,000

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 262, Bern SF 1,200

(d) Crossley Fund SF 1,200

(d) ITF Fund NV SF 1,324

BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey (w) Jersey Gilt Fund SF 1,200

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL (w) Capital Int'l Fund SF 1,271

(w) Capital Int'l Fund SF 1,271

CREDIT SUISSE (d) Adressen-Suisse SF 2,723

(d) Consip SF 2,723

(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l SF 2,723

(d) Eurofin-Vestor SF 2,723

(d) Eurofin-Vestor Fund SF 2,723

DIT INVESTMENT FFM (d) Concentra SF 1,271

(d) Dif. Int'l Fund SF 1,271

FIDELITY PO Box 270, Hamilton, Bermuda SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Amer. Fund SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Amer. Fund SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Inst'l Fund SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity Orient Fund SF 1,271

(d) Fidelity World Fund SF 1,271

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD (d) G.T. Concentra SF 1,271

(d) G.T. Int'l Fund SF 1,271

(d) G.T. Inst'l Fund

## SPORTS

**A Cup Year's Final Sips, Sweet and Sour***International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The curtain falls on soccer's year of the forked tongue. Spain "organized" the World Cup, Italy won it, the minnows of Cameroon, Algeria and Honduras laced it with unexpected spices and Brazil gave it soul.

FIFA's presidency rings out the old with congratulatory peels to the magnificence of Spanish efficiency. Magnificence? Well, to Spanish flair then, for its averted self-induced catastrophe in the nick of time was certainly something to behold.

We shall long be indebted to the señor or señorita who, two days before the big kickoff, discovered that every exit door at Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium was hung the wrong way around; they opened inward instead of out.

That was Spain '82. We rarely knew when to laugh or cry, when to applaud or despise. The police were accused of brutal assaults on journalists in Madrid, but there was silence on their undercover operation — code-named Orange — that apparently foiled Basque terrorist plans to bomb Bilbao, Alacant and Madrid and to jam radio and TV broadcasts.

Not that FIFA acknowledges such trifling undercurrents. Its president, João Havelange, deals in facts. He tells us: "This World Cup drew over two million spectators in the 17 stadia in 14 cities chosen as its venues and nearly 10 billion people, more than twice the world population, followed this world championship on television."

Presidential antennae obviously extend beyond our ken. We should not question official statistics, but one that Havelange omitted was the average attendance — 35,698

— was the lowest at a World Cup for 20 years.

Italy, however, is the place for stars. The Italian glory in the £90,000 (about \$144,000) paid to each of its heroes. The Italian milk company that signed up Paolo Rossi in advance reports 20-30 percent increases in sales. And from Pope John Paul II to President Pertini, accolades and knight-hoods have showered down to the squad's second reserve goalkeeper.

Of course, the Italians can be as selective as FIFA when it comes to statistics. Few mention the cup record 11 cautions that disfigured the championship effort or the fact that the Azzurri have been unable since the cup, to win on home soil against Switzerland or Czechoslovakia or Romania.

It would be churlish not to re-

peat that enough beauty and indomitable spirit emerged in the Italian effort to earn the 1982 World Cup — but, still, the lingering memory is of Coach Enzo Bearzot, a gaunt but basically good guy, emerging from an embrace with Claudio Gentile with his sunglasses smashed to bits.

Bones, too, are vulnerable. Gerry Armstrong's penetrating runs epitomized the bravery of the Northern Irish in the face of foul Spanish intimidation in Valencia, but a matter of weeks after being acclaimed Britain's most successful player of the tournament, Armstrong broke an ankle in a Watford reserve game.

"They gave me a golden boot," he laughed. "Now I've got a plaster one."

That is the power of this global event. It can transform the lives of individuals for better or for worse. Thomas N'Kono, the magnificent acrobatic goalkeeper of Cameroon, of course, could not be al-

lowed to stay in the natural surroundings that had produced his uniquely entertaining style; he transferred to Español Barcelona (although getting his wife and two daughters out of Cameroon was a protracted affair, as the government put the squeeze on him for unpaid taxes).

Other nations demanded more than taxes from their stars. The Soviet Union dangled the carrot of freedom in front of Oleg Blochkin but, after his failure against Po-

**ROB HUGHES**

land, promptly reversed that decision. "We cannot afford to lose our top men," was Konstantin Pechinichew's managerial explanation. "Also, you have to remember, there won't be any foreign players coming to play in Russia."

Beskov, in turn, lost (or vacated) his role and the entire Soviet team took unmerciful criticism for what in truth had been a World Cup wrecked by unkempt injuries to key players and by the toll of having played Brazil first in the severe heat and humidity of Seville. Even so, Renate Dassae, its elastic goalie, has emerged as that rarity — the praised individual star — in the Soviet Union.

Prause has been in short supply in West Germany, particularly for Harald Schumacher, the perpetrator of that horrendous foul on Patrick Battiston. The French defender has recovered from neck and spinal injuries, and although Schumacher has fought off threats to his goalkeeping position, the stigma of that reckless body charge will be his to his last game and beyond.

In terms of lost esteem and the hundreds of thousands of sponsor-

ship deuchmarks that is worth Schumacher is the ultimate loss of 1982. This new year, while the bundesliga is in repose, the word persists that his national manager, Jupp Derwall, will soon become the first bundestrainer in history to "leave" office in midterm.

Outside West Germany, managers come and go more frequently than players. Third-place Poland was somewhat bizarre: Antoni Piechniczek "resigned," his No. 2 was installed, and then the process reversed — leaving (I think) Piechniczek in command.

Fourth placed Michel Hidalgo, having thrilled us with a true taste of gypsy French soccer, stepped down, all by himself, to control his country's coaching system. Fine — until he returned home to discover a burglar had taken his car, his cups and his medals.

José Santamaría probably felt little better. The sack he might have expected following Spain's feeble World Cup, but it must have failed to see his federation's president, Pablo Porta, so handsomely re-elected.

The mastery of survival is not, however, a purely politician's trick. Miljan Miljanic publicly accepted responsibility for Yugoslavia's dreadful cup failure and then shuffled off to a lucrative post with Valencia in Spain while three of his players — Vladimir Petrovic, Svetozar Susic and Dusan Savic — found that his signed promise of immediate release to foreign clubs had been withdrawn.

Mind you, Miljanic is far from the richest loser of 1982. The Brazilians were, for me unashamedly, the true spirit of the World Cup. Nevertheless, Italy deserved to whip them on the day, so Socrates, the doctor who plays as if on stilts,

and Tele Santana, the manager who liberated the Brazilian style, are fortunate to still be calling the tune.

Socrates suggested he would quit after Spain, but he has been tempted by a two-year contract said to be for a minimum of £20,000 a month and guaranteed time off for his medicine. And Santana? "Coaching Brazil is a good way to grow old quickly," he had said. Rather than do that, he nipped off to Saudi Arabia, where a two-year club stint will make him a dollar millionaire.

Ah, well. It's only a game, hardly life or death — unless your name is Domingo Padilla Laines or José María Maldonado. Laines was a young Honduran who took his own life when a shooting referee's decision cost him a cup victory over Spain. And Maldonado was the president of Mundisporta, whose wretched tickets and hotels organization was to have been officially investigated after the World Cup.

Maldonado's fatal heart attack takes to the grave much of the acrimony that ruined the tournament for a few thousand genuine followers of soccer — those not content to sit with 10 billion others and watch the game second-hand on the box. They may never know exactly why they missed out on a

**■ Rossi Player of Year**

The sports newspaper *l'Equipe* announced Tuesday that Paolo Rossi, who led the Italy to World Cup victory after playing only three matches all season following a two-year suspension for his involvement in a soccer bribery scandal, has been elected European player of the year. United Press International reported from Paris.



West German goaltender Harald Schumacher in World Cup form against France.

**Dokes-Weaver Rematch Is Ordered***The Associated Press*

PANAMA CITY — The World Boxing Association has ordered a rematch of the Dec. 10 fight in which Michael Dokes defeated Mike Weaver as its heavyweight champion.

WBA President Gilberto Mendoza said late Monday that the decision was made at a special meeting of the WBA's executive committee during which videotapes of the controversial fight were shown three times by boxing experts and doctors offering their assessments.

The fight was stopped early in the first round by referee Joey Curtis.

Weaver was knocked down in

the opening seconds but appeared to have recovered when Curtis stopped the fight.

The sudden ending prompted a change by Weaver that a fix had been arranged by promoter Don King, a remark for which he later apologized.

King's son Carl manages Dokes. Carl King called the WBA ruling unfair, adding "I have to stand with Joey Curtis's decision to stop the fight." He said the effect of the ruling will be to make referees more hesitant about stopping fights.

Curtis has said he had acted as he did because of the death of Korean Duk Koo Kim as the result of a brain injury suffered in a WBA

lightweight title fight with Ray Mancini in the same Las Vegas, about a month earlier.

It is a situation that is presented when there are fights with a controversial result, and this is one of them," Elias Cordoba, president of the WBA's world championships committee, said of the order for the rematch.

The committee faulted the referee for not having given Weaver an eight-second count when he was knocked down 40 seconds into the fight.

One member of the committee noted that Curtis gave Weaver only five seconds to recover. "He should have complied with the rule and counted the eight seconds," he said.

"He took rights away from Weaver by not completing the count."

Mendoza said the fight must take place within 90 days, by March 27. He said Don King will have a period of 30 days, starting Monday, to agree on terms for the rematch.

"We asked for the review because we were not in agreement and we thought that the decision was not fair. Weaver and I are grateful to the association for the decision to repeat the fight," Manuel said.

Ed Brown, the WBA's vice president for North America, said that all the officials and authorities for the new fight will be selected by the association and not by the local boxing authorities where it will take place.

The site has yet to be determined.

**Ex-Champ Oguma Retires**

Former World Boxing Council flyweight champion Shoya Oguma, 31, has announced his retirement, United Press International reported from Tokyo.

During a 13-year career, Oguma won the title from Bernilio González of Venezuela in October, 1974, lost it to Miguel Canto of Mexico in January, 1975 and regained it with a ninth-round knockout of South Korean Park Chan-Hen in May, 1980. He was again dethroned by Mexican Antonio Avelar, a year later.

Oguma had a 38-10 record with 20 knockouts.

**Franklin, Defense Lead Dolphins to Victory Over Bills**

**Franklin, Defense Lead Dolphins to Victory Over Bills***United Press International*

MIAMI — Two touchdowns by fullback Andre Franklin and a stubborn defense led the Miami Dolphins to a 27-10 National Football League victory over the Buffalo Bills here Monday night.

The 4-4 Bills must beat New England on Sunday to make the playoffs; the Dolphins (6-2) had already gained a playoff spot.

Buffalo scored on its first play from scrimmage, when running back Joe Cribbs slipped through a hole up the middle and raced 62 yards. The next time the Bills got the ball they drove from their 4 to the Miami 30, where Efrén Herrera kicked field goals of 35 and 30 yards.

But the Dolphins defense, led by end Kim Bokamp, safeties Glenn and Lyle Blackwood and cornerback Fulton Walker, shut down the Bills the rest of the way.

Tony Nathan's one-yard plunge cut Buffalo's lead to 10-7 at half-time. Franklin scored on runs of 2 and 6 yards in, respectively, the third and fourth periods; both touchdowns were set up by Buffalo fumbles. Uwe von Schamann kicked field goals of 35 and 30 yards.

The victory was Miami Coach Don Shula's 200th in regular-season play.

**NFL Standings**

AMERICAN CONFERENCE		W	L	T	GP	PF	PA	REC
Cardinals	2	2	0	0	219	144	154	132
Colts	4	2	0	0	256	172	150	130
Giants	4	2	0	0	259	164	149	130
Redskins	4	2	0	0	259	222	179	130
Steelers	4	2	0	0	259	167	147	130
Vikings	4	2	0	0	259	121	124	130
Warrors	4	2	0	0	259	121	124	130
Yanks	4	2	0	0	259	117	145	130
Chiefs	2	4	0	0	259	127	213	130
Bills	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Redskins	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Colts	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Giants	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Steelers	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Redskins	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Yanks	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Chiefs	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Bills	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Colts	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Giants	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Steelers	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Redskins	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Yanks	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Chiefs	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Bills	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Colts	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Giants	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Steelers	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Redskins	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Yanks	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Chiefs	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Bills	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Colts	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Giants	2	4	0	0	259	127	171	130
Steelers	2</							

## OBSERVER

## Unfit to Be Tied

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — It's my impression that men don't get as many neckties for Christmas as they used to. I certainly don't, and it's too bad.

The reason is that Christmas neckties became a big joke a few years ago. How awful they were. How they never matched the color of your eyes. How they didn't go with your personality, and so on. It became such a common joke that children and women, the givers of Christmas neckties, stopped the practice for fear you might think they were laughing at you.

The same fate has recently befallen blenders as wedding anniversary gifts. It got so you couldn't give a blander without everybody laughing at you. As a result, I haven't received a single blander on my seven past anniversaries.

Since I wear out blenders at a fast clip, I'm sorry about this development. I miss the old days when an anniversary was good for at least three blenders. Even one would be better than the case of Geritol I got for my last anniversary.

The waning of the Christmas necktie is more troublesome, though. A man can get through life without a blander, but if you hope to make it without a necktie, as Ted Williams has, you'd better be capable of batting .400. And the greatest virtue of the Christmas necktie was that you didn't have to take the rap for it.

For several years now, bereft of Christmas neckties, I've had to choose my own, a task for which I have no talent.

A few years ago, needing something to wear with a shirt that had orange and blue stripes, I bought a necktie covered with large lavender, brown and orange figures shaped like giant amoebas, only to be told, "You look just like an Easter egg."

Once I was photographed for the cover of Time. (Charles de Gaulle was dead by then, and the newsmagazines were desperate for subject matter.) Naturally I received many letters from strangers. Half of them said my necktie didn't go with my shirt. Millions who didn't write must have been equally offended, for they recoiled from that week's issue of the magazine in such num-

bers that I gained the distinction of appearing on the poorest selling Time cover of the year.

There was a good deal of gloating about this in the necktie industry, and in my family as well.

"If your necktie hadn't been a distastefully unfashionable width, you wouldn't have brought Time magazine to the edge of bankruptcy," a necktie vice president wrote. My family gleefully observed that my Time necktie was even worse than the ones they used to give at Christmas.

Well, it was just as bad. I'll give

them that. What made it so embarrassing was that the necktie was my own choice. The wonderful thing about Christmas neckties was that you didn't have to blame yourself when people sneered.

If they sneered too obviously, you could say, "I'm wearing it because it was a Christmas necktie from my 7-year-old daughter," and leave them feeling mean-spirited for belittling a tiny tot's gesture of love.

With a good supply of Christmas neckties to get you through the year you had a defense that was as good in August as the week after Christmas. "This thing? Well you know how it is — somebody gave it to me last Christmas and I wanted to be able to say I'd worn it at least once."

I don't know how necktie moxie is acquired, but I have a friend who has it, and I suspect he spends half his time studying men's fashion magazines. His neckties are always perfectly matched to his eye color, to his hairline — which is receding — and to his shirt, suit, socks and briefcase. For me, this would be as difficult as outwitting a computer at calculus.

What's more, his neckties are always exactly the right width decreed by the fashion industry for any given week. When we dine together he looks so pained by the sight of my necktie that I invariably order boiled lobster so the tie will be hidden under the bib my man's cart was pulled by a great big ox.

The child was entranced with the new school because it was held in six former rail cars. When the headmaster interviewed the 7-year-old girl, he listened to her talk for four hours. Kuroyanagi had not realized that she had

much and she's smart. I like her and I wanted to know about her childhood. To read about a school that makes something of the talents of children who are called *ochikobore*, or emotional drop-outs, was interesting. It would be good if there were such schools today.

Much of the attraction of "Tot-

chan" springs from a yearning among the Japanese to make their children's education less demanding and more stimulating.

Role learning is traditional, as children must pass rugged examinations for entrance into junior high school, senior high and college. The schools their talents

qualify them for determine how successful they will be financially.

The Japanese acknowledge that the process is regrettable, but say it is necessary. Practical parents believe that a school like Tomoe's does not prepare children for "living in this world." Tomoe encouraged chil-

dren to express themselves through music, dance, sports.

Each child began the day with his favorite subject. Each learned from a farmer how to plant a field, and took English from a Japanese classmate who had lived in the United States.

## A Window on Childhood

Totto-chan and Her Japanese Upbringing

By Christine Chapman  
*International Herald Tribune*

**T**OKYO — Japan's current best-selling book is the true story of a little girl who comes home from school one day with her dress shredded from crawling under barbed-wire fences and explains to her mother: "As I was walking along the road, a lot of children I didn't know threw knives at my back." Her name is Totto-chan and she may be the Japanese counterpart of Tom Sawyer. She may also be the flamboyant symbol to millions of housewives whose lives are dedicated to marriage and motherhood.

The book owes its unusual popularity to the Japanese reverence for childhood, a dissatisfaction with the demanding educational system and admiration for an attractive woman who has gone against tradition to make her career her life. Kuroyanagi is a flamboyant symbol to millions of housewives whose lives are dedicated to marriage and motherhood.

Kuroyanagi is the host of three weekly television shows. "The Best Ten," which features hit songs, has 30 million to 35 million viewers; "Tetsuko's Room" is an interview show on which Kuroyanagi's frankness draws comparison with the American journalist Barbara Walters. She has also acted on the stage. Her other books include the nonfiction "From New York with Love," which chronicles her year in the United States in 1972; and "Pandas and I," which reflects her longtime interest in the giant panda. She is also creating a national theater for the deaf, financed by royalties from her best seller. She said she may attend an international conference for the deaf in Italy next summer to perform with her deaf acting troupe.

Kuroyanagi's vivacity, quick wit and sometimes outlandish dress cause comment among conventional Japanese. She delights in her "problem," as she calls it, of being honest and outspoken.

She is a natural charmer in a country where "charming" women are seen and not heard.

Talking about her career one afternoon in a restaurant near the TV studio, she said: "I never wanted to be an actress. I wanted to be a opera singer and studied at Tokyo College of Music but . . ."

"I thought one day I will get married, so I asked myself: What is a good mother for my children?" To read fairy tales professionally so they will respect me, I decided. I was 20 or 21 years old then. After one year of training

Mrs. Hayashi said. "She talks so

been expelled, but "she felt she was considered different from other children and slightly strange." This book is Kuroyanagi's tribute to her new headmaster, the innovative Sosaku Kobayashi, and to the Tomoe School, which allowed children to learn outside of the strict regimen of public education.

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Kuroyanagi had answered an NHK newspaper advertisement offering to train a young man or woman for television acting. She recalled: "Six thousand young people came to take the test. Seventeen were chosen finalists and I won."

After almost 30 years in the business doing character roles for soap operas and for the past few years hosting weekly broadcasts, she has been named the No. 1 television personality in Japan for six straight years.

Kuroyanagi, who says she is 48, assessed her appeal: "Some people really love me and some think I am too strong a character. When I started, television didn't want individuality. I tried so hard to be ordinary. Now individuality is popular and they tell me to show it. I think I am exactly the same."

She plans to continue the story of her life in television in a new book scheduled for publication in two years.

In October, Kuroyanagi made a tour of television talk shows in New York and Los Angeles to help promote the English version of "Totto-chan," which was released this fall in the United States and Britain.

"Mainly, the interviewers asked me about women in Japan. My role, my activity, shows a heightened status for women, especially in the television field. I am not a woman's leader, but with my huge number of viewers I try to talk about peace or love for others or about the handicapped. I would like when I have a chance, I put such messages on my program."

Last year when Kuroyanagi addressed the Foreign Correspondents Press Club in Tokyo, her book had sold 4.5 million copies in nine months. She said then: "I owe a lot to the women. Women have made 'Totto-chan' a best seller. A woman wrote it and women are reading it."

One of the women who read it was Hiroko Hayashi, the wife of a doctor, mother of four grown children and grandmother of a girl and a boy. On television Kuroyanagi said is a unique person," Mrs. Hayashi said. "She talks so



Christie Chapman

Totto-chan and Her Japanese Upbringing

Christie Chapman

much and she's smart. I like her and I wanted to know about her childhood. To read about a school that makes something of the talents of children who are called *ochikobore*, or emotional drop-outs, was interesting. It would be good if there were such schools today."

Much of the attraction of "Totto-chan" springs from a yearning among the Japanese to make their children's education less demanding and more stimulating.

Role learning is traditional, as children must pass rugged examinations for entrance into junior high school, senior high and college. The schools their talents

qualify them for determine how successful they will be financially.

The Japanese acknowledge that the process is regrettable, but say it is necessary. Practical parents believe that a school like Tomoe's does not prepare children for "living in this world."

Tomoe encouraged children to express themselves through music, dance, sports.

Each child began the day with his favorite subject. Each learned from a farmer how to plant a field, and took English from a Japanese classmate who had lived in the United States.

## PEOPLE

Leo Ryan's Daughter Wed at Guru's Ranch

The daughter of Leo Ryan, U.S. congressman killed while investigating the Peoples Temple religious cult in Guyana, has been married in a ceremony dedicated to forgetting "the tragedy" of Jonestown. Shammon Ryan, 30, was married in Rajaipur, India, on Dec. 22, 1982, to Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the guru she follows. Ryan, known as Ma Prem Amrit Pritam, wed Peter Wright, 37, called Swami Anand Subhuti. One bottle of champagne given to the couple was labeled "With Bhagwan, even Kool-Aid becomes champagne." The reference was to the cyanide-laced drink used in the 1978 murder-suicide of more than 900 followers of the Rev. Jim Jones. After Ryan and four others were killed in an airstrip ambush.

Nancy Reagan led a list of 10 women selected as the Top Style Makers of the Year by the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. The U.S. first lady was joined on the list by the actresses and singers Loni Anderson, Sheena Easton, Linda Evans, Morgan Fairchild, Lynda Gray, Barbara Mandrell, Olivia Newton-John, Diana Ross and Raquel Welch.

Elizabeth Taylor is in Israel on a 10-day visit to the Mideast that is to include a meeting Tuesday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and a trip to Lebanon. "I believe that everyone around the world must do his utmost to help in achieving peace anywhere," the actress said on arrival in Tel Aviv. A spokesman said Taylor would "vis" if children who have suffered mental and physical disorders as a result of the military conflicts in the region, as well as make stops in hospitals, rehabilitation centers and orphanages.

Judy Mazel, writer of the "Beverly Hills Diet," is more sad than mad over a recent goof by Claridge's, the posh London hotel that tries to keep its clients happy at all costs. When Mazel dispatched favorite couturier dress to the hotel laundry for a once-over-night, detachable collar was lost. Claridge's, unfluffed, sent a replacement from Rome to get a replacement from the dressmaker. But when it was delivered to Mazel's suite — at a cost of \$500, paid by the hotel — it was found that the Italians had sent the wrong collar.

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